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**Visser et al.**

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(54) **OPTIMIZING AUDIO PROCESSING FUNCTIONS BY DYNAMICALLY COMPENSATING FOR VARIABLE DISTANCES BETWEEN SPEAKER(S) AND MICROPHONE(S) IN A MOBILE DEVICE**

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**H04R 3/00** (2006.01)  
**H04M 9/08** (2006.01)

(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**  
CPC ..... **H04M 9/082** (2013.01); **H04M 1/0206** (2013.01); **H04M 1/035** (2013.01); **H04M 1/20** (2013.01); **H04R 3/02** (2013.01); **H04R 2499/11** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
CPC ..... H04R 3/005; H04R 3/02; G10L 21/0208; G10L 2021/02165

See application file for complete search history.

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*Primary Examiner* — Simon Sing

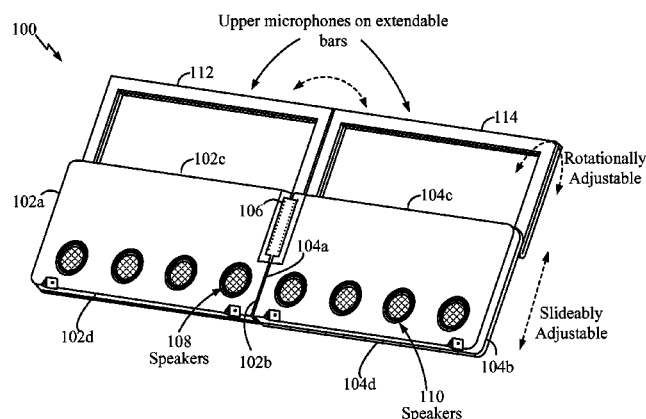
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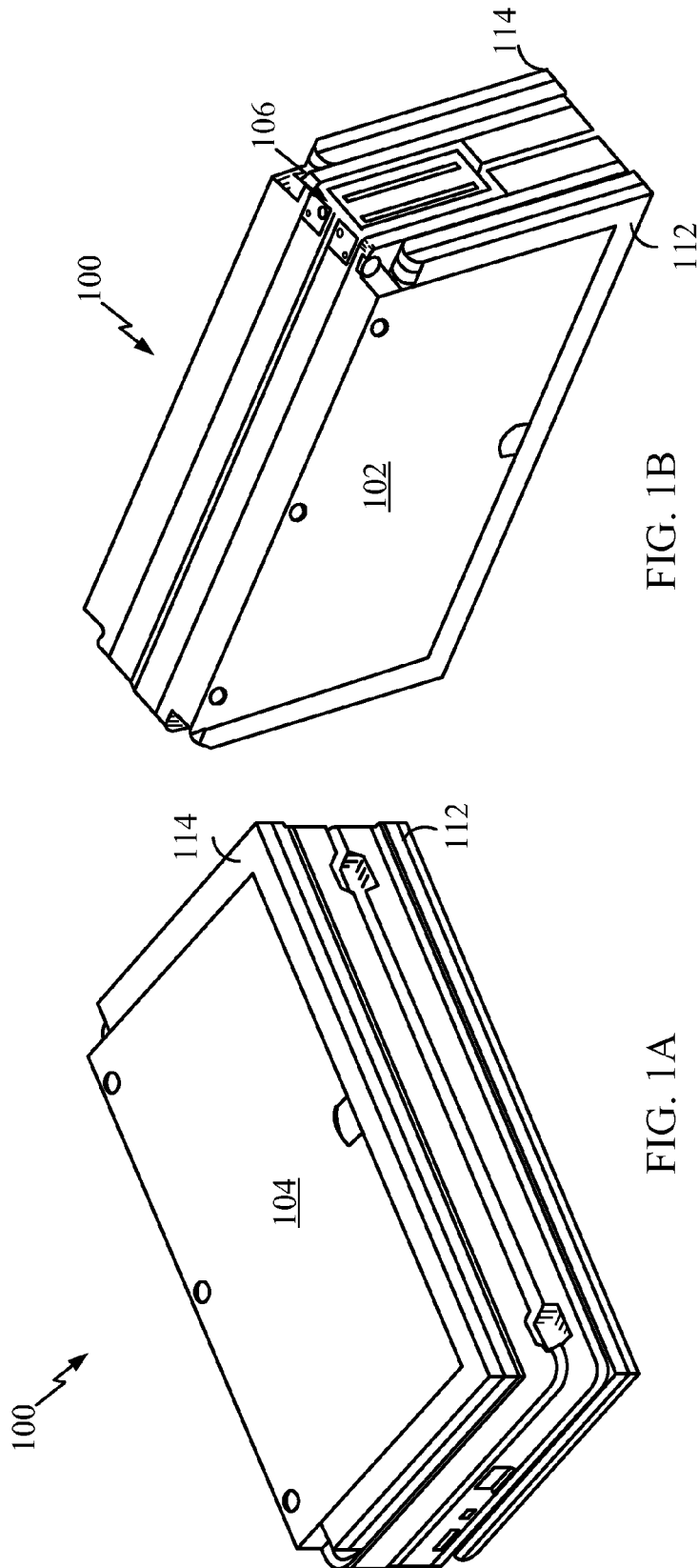
**ABSTRACT**

Mobile communication devices, having multiple speakers and/or microphones to perform a number of audio functions, for use with mobile devices, are provided. The microphones may be housed within the communication device housing. To compensate for the unwanted signal feedback between the speakers and microphones, acoustic echo cancellation may be implemented to determine the proper distance and relative location between the speakers and microphones. Acoustic echo cancellation removes the echo from voice communications to improve the quality of the sound. The removal of the unwanted signals captured by the microphones may be accomplished by characterizing the audio signal paths from the speakers to the microphones (speaker-to-microphone path distance profile), including the distance and relative location between the speakers and microphones. The optimal distance and relative location between the speakers and microphones is provided to the user to optimize performance.

**47 Claims, 15 Drawing Sheets**







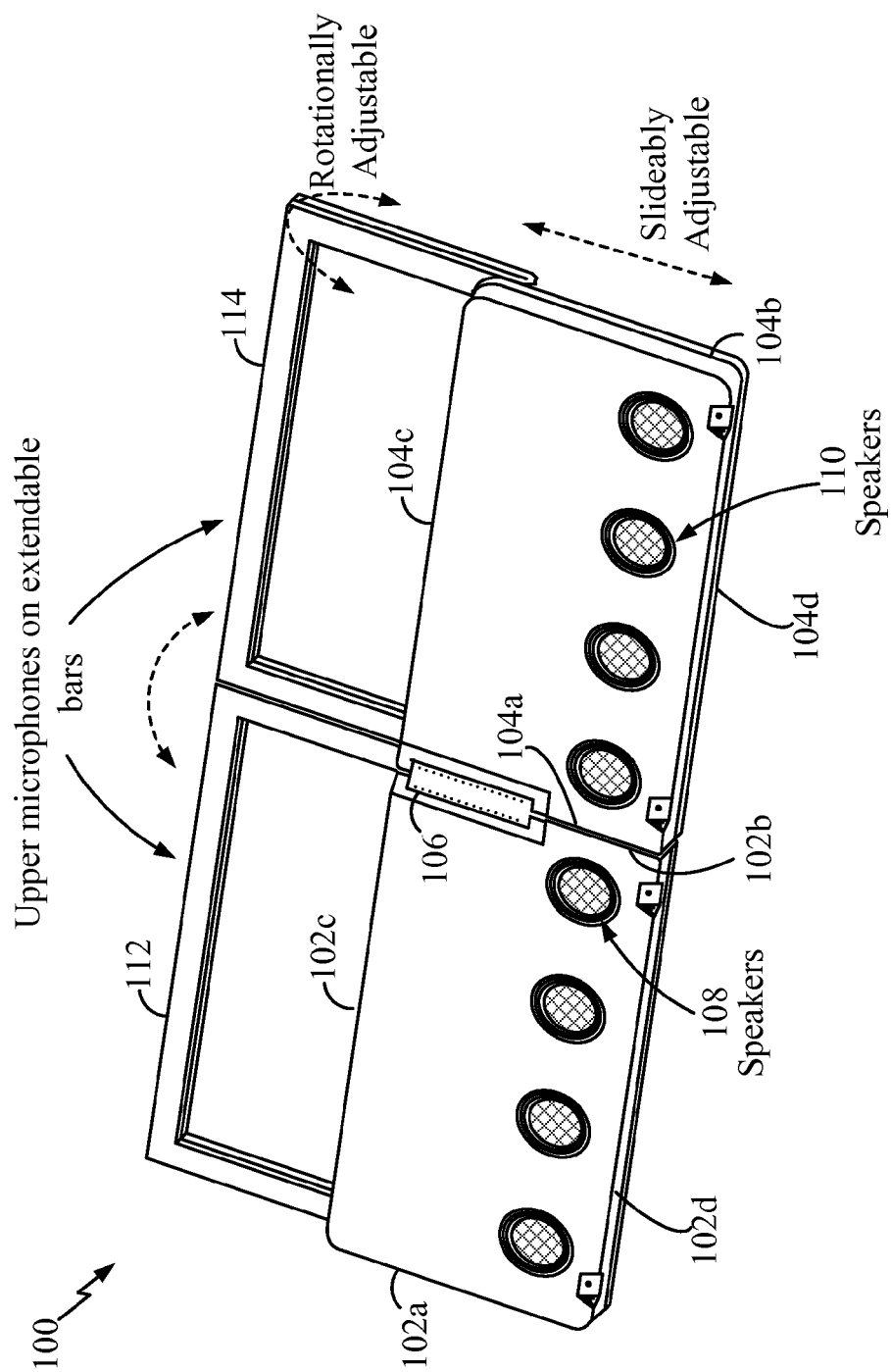


FIG. 2

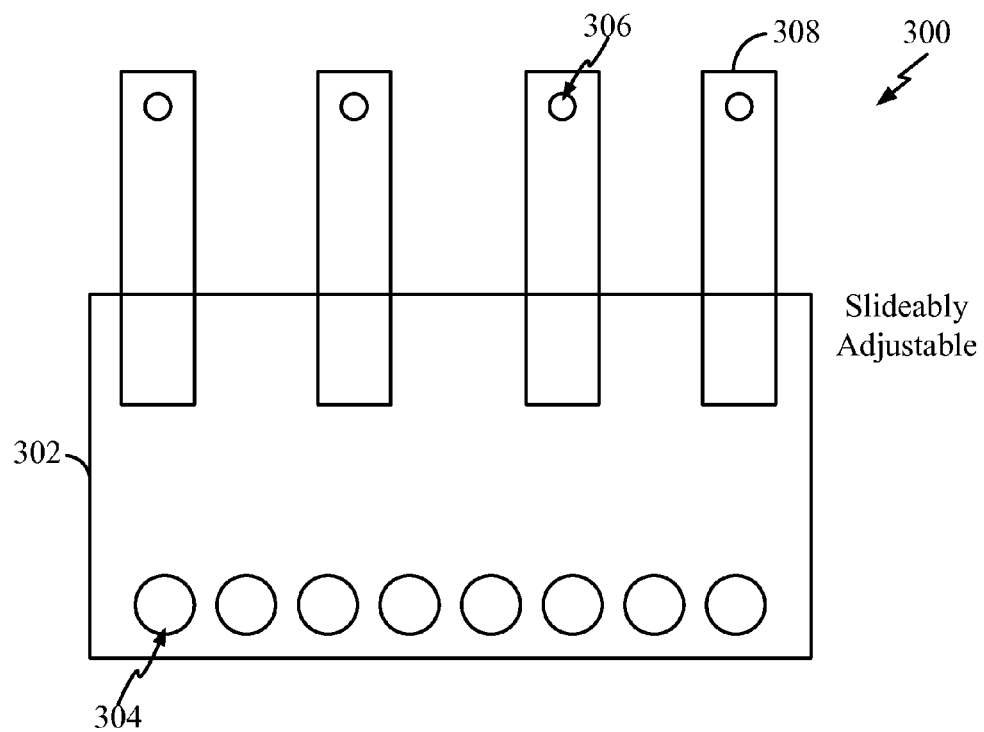


FIG. 3

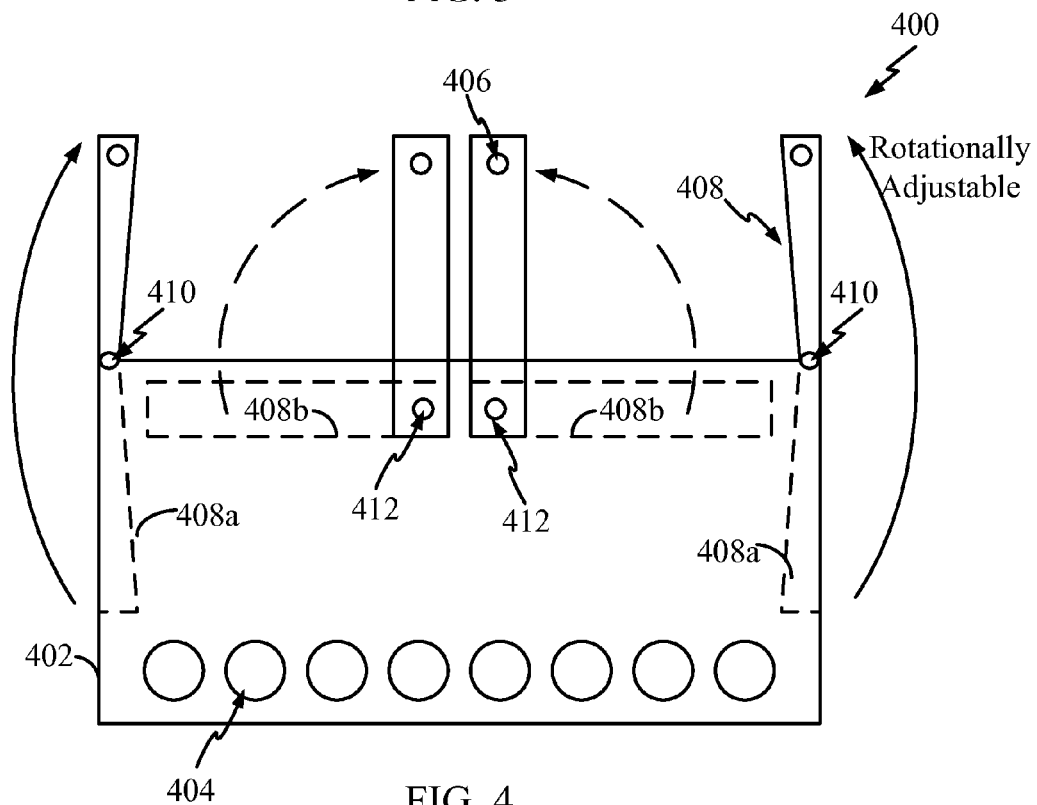


FIG. 4

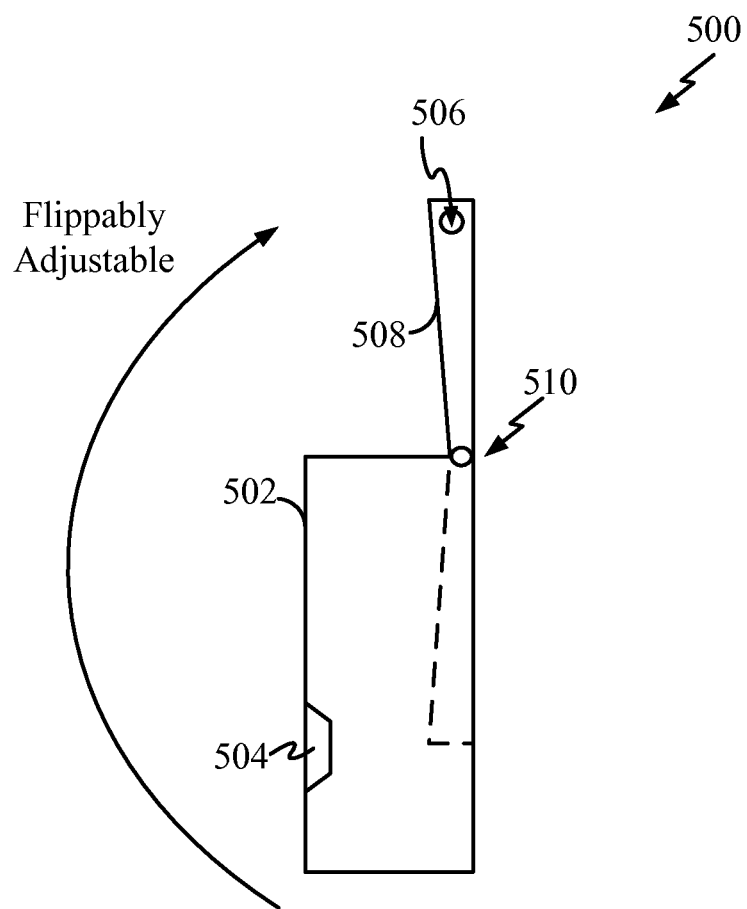


FIG. 5

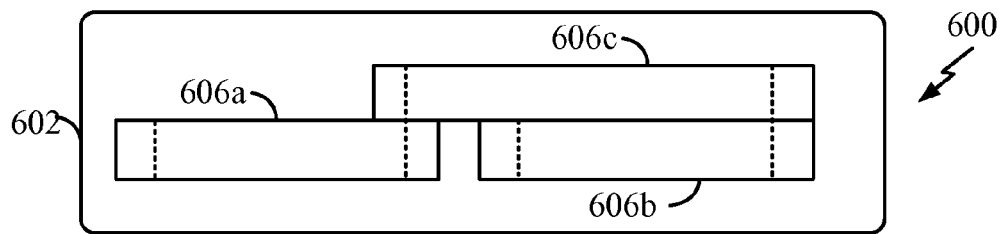


FIG. 6A

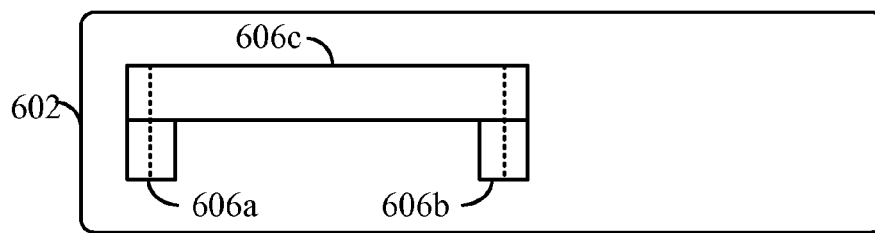


FIG. 6B

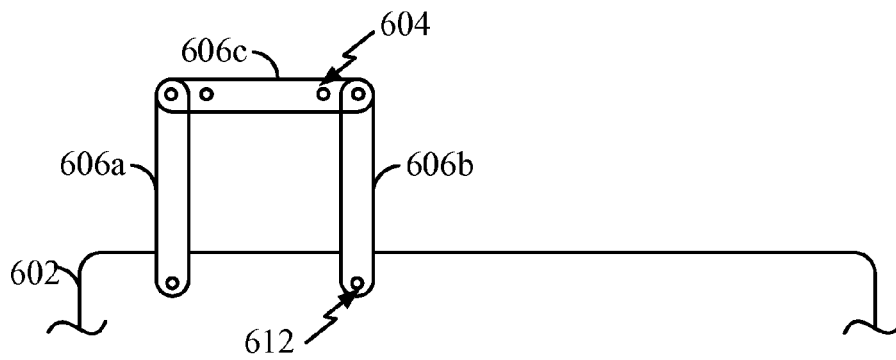


FIG. 6C

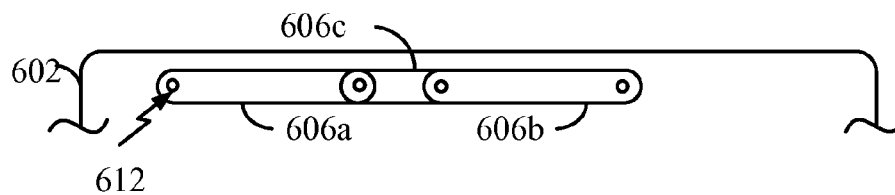


FIG. 6D

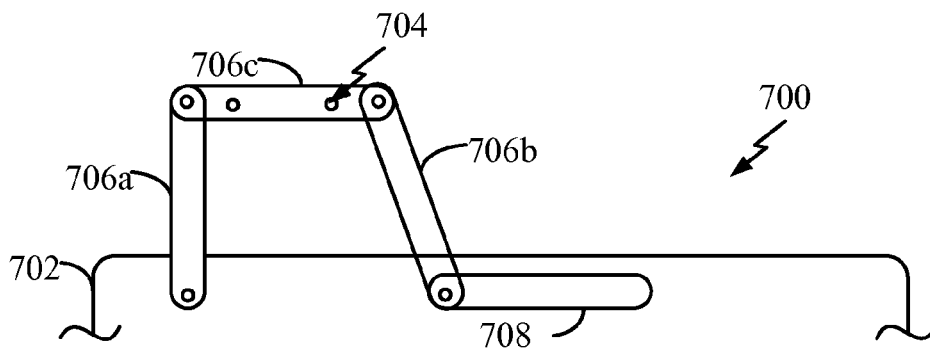


FIG. 7A

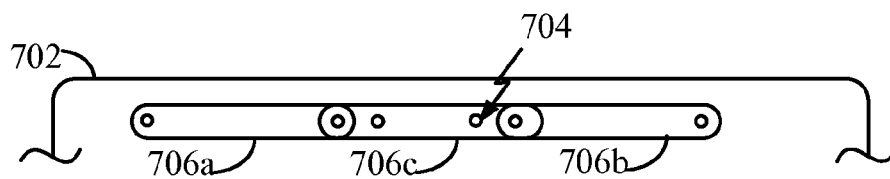


FIG. 7B

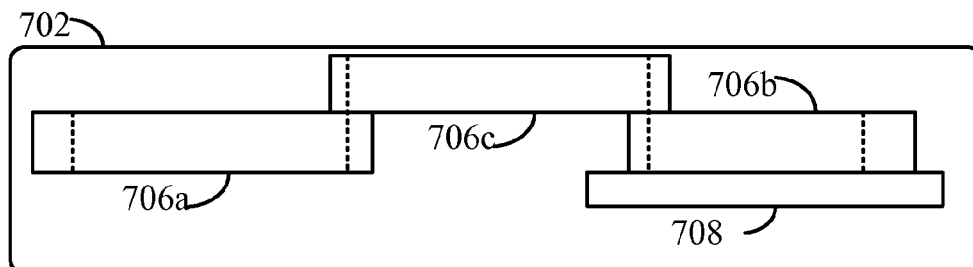


FIG. 7C



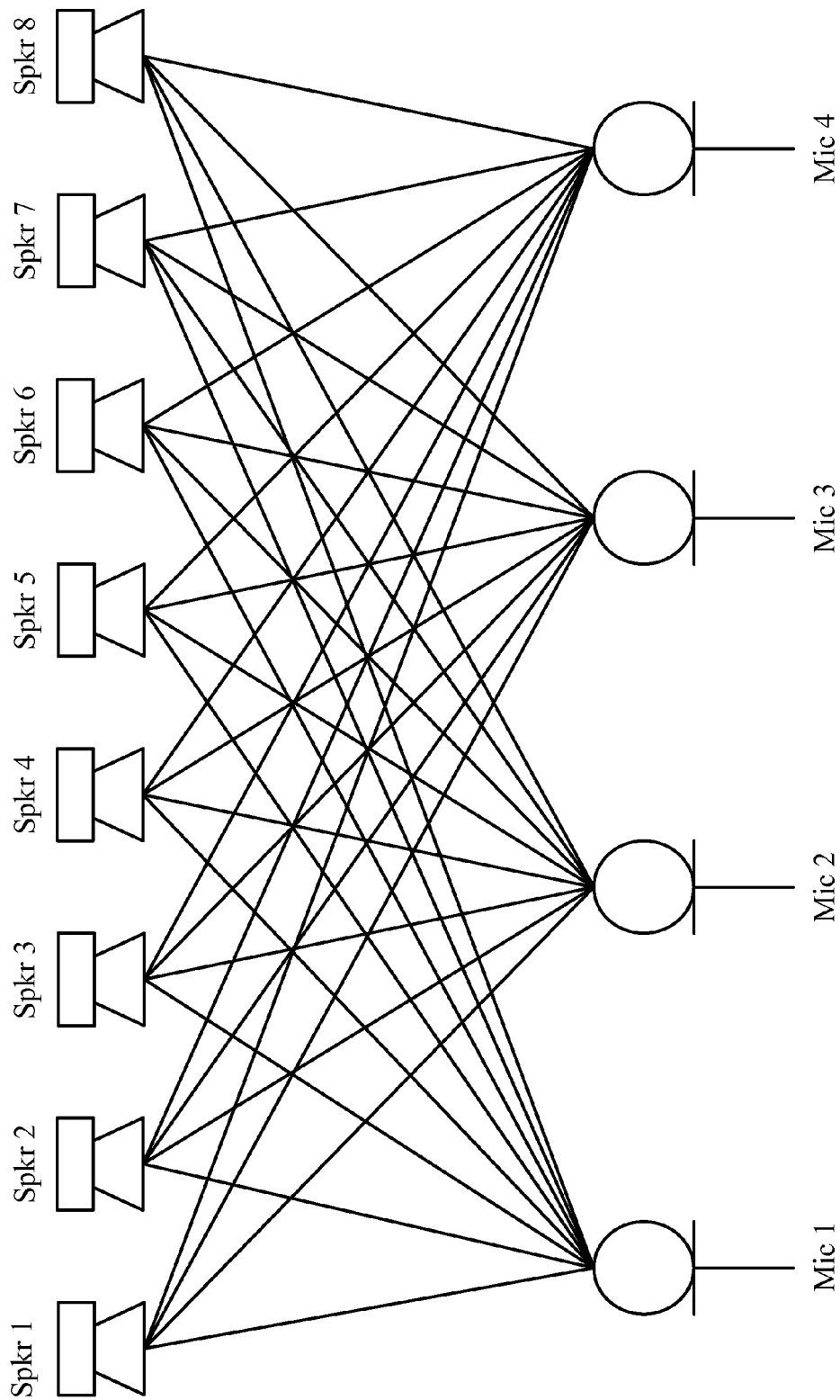


FIG. 8

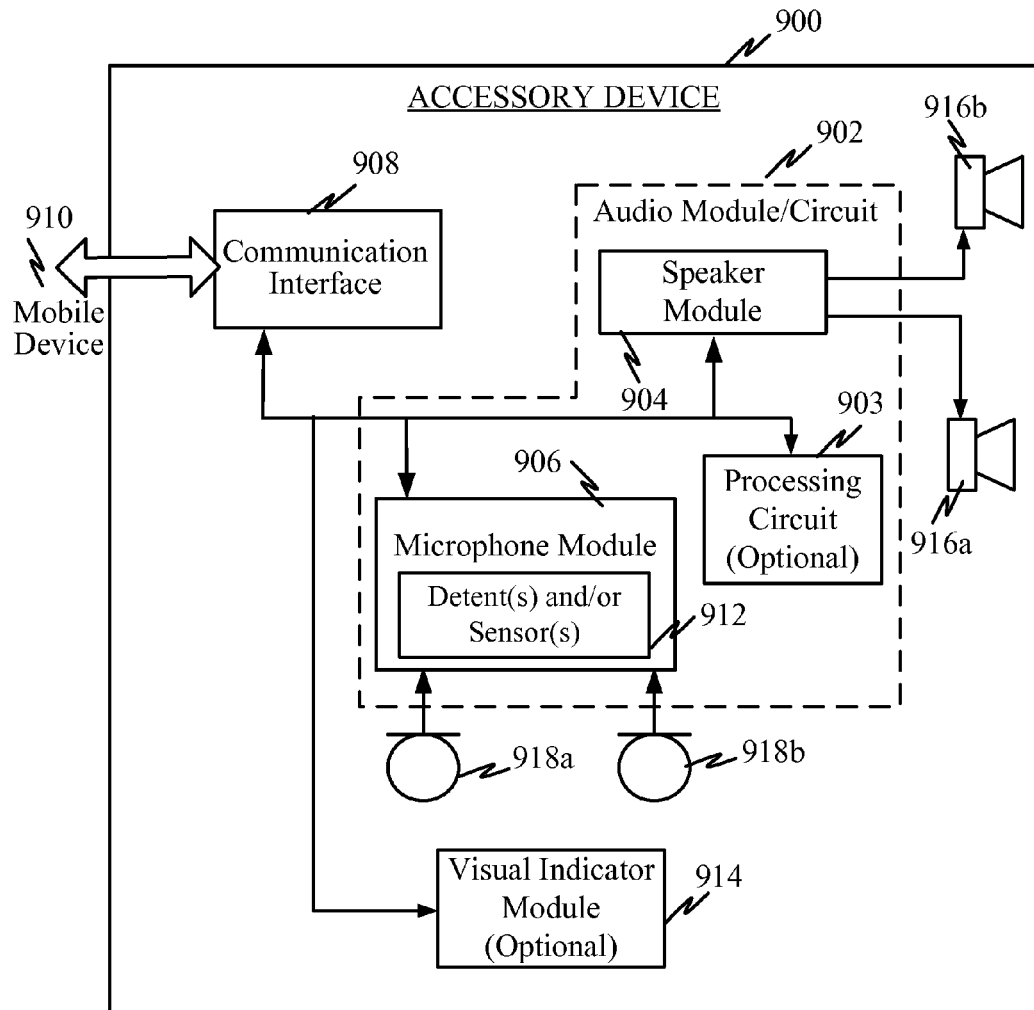
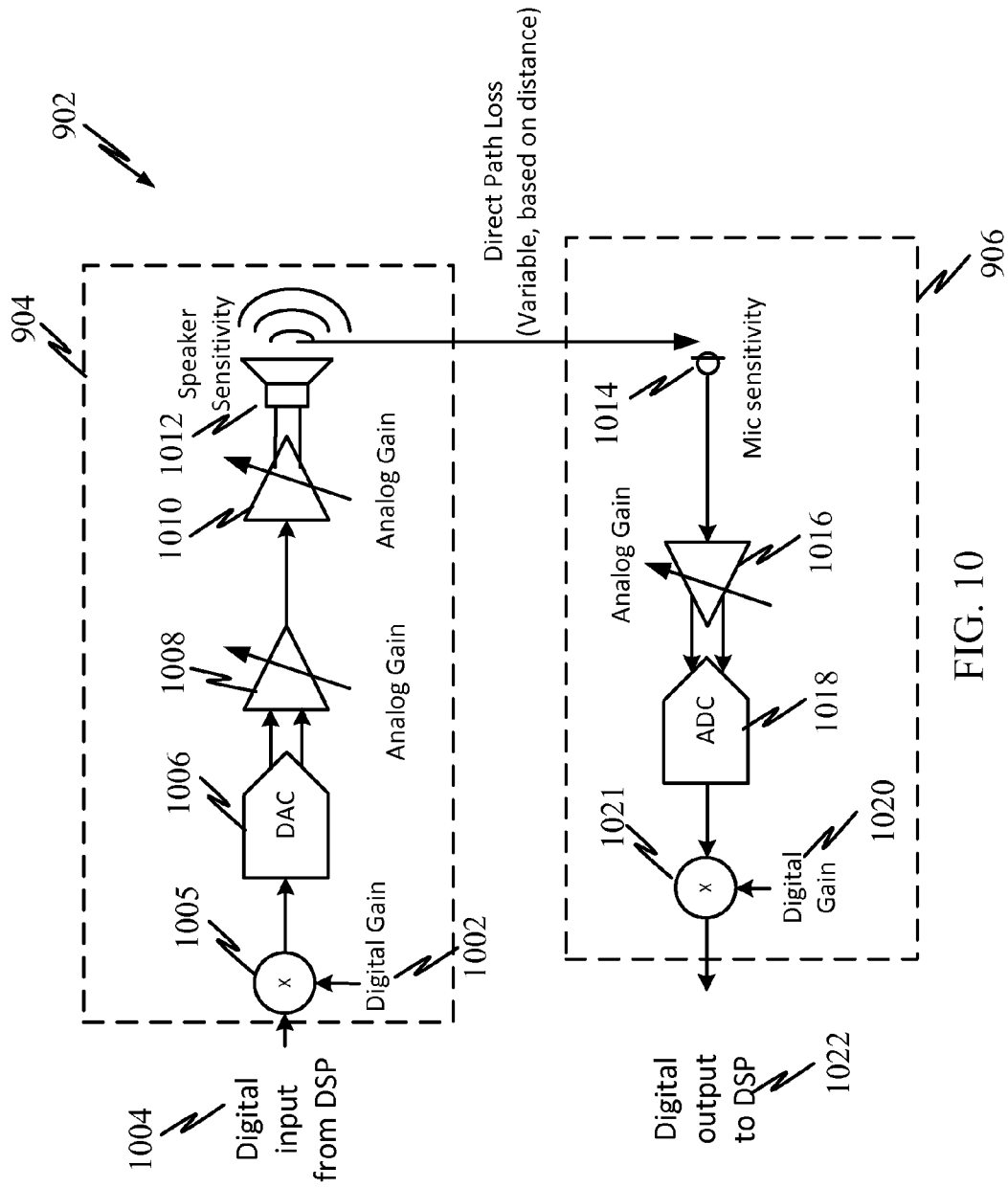


FIG. 9



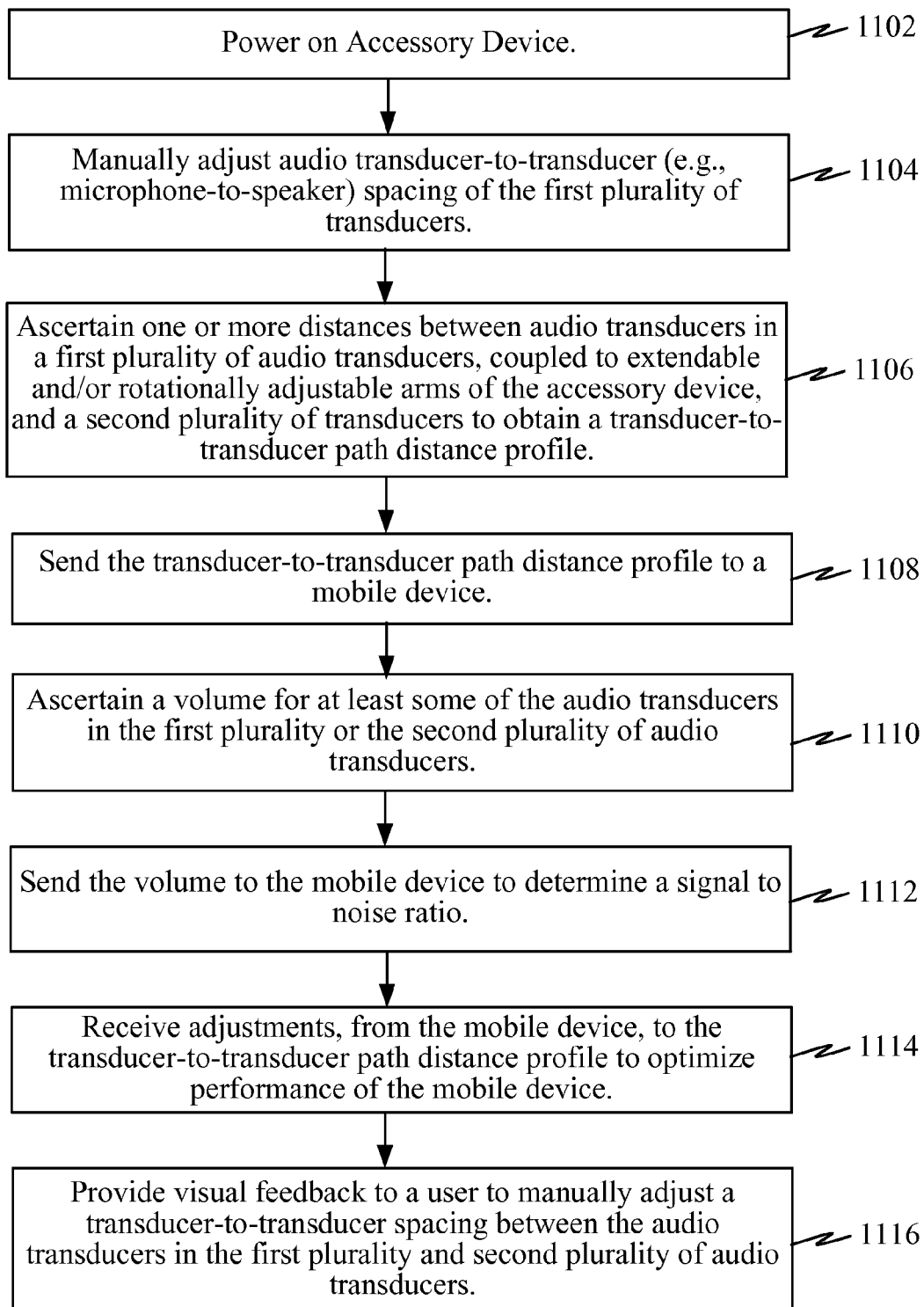


FIG. 11

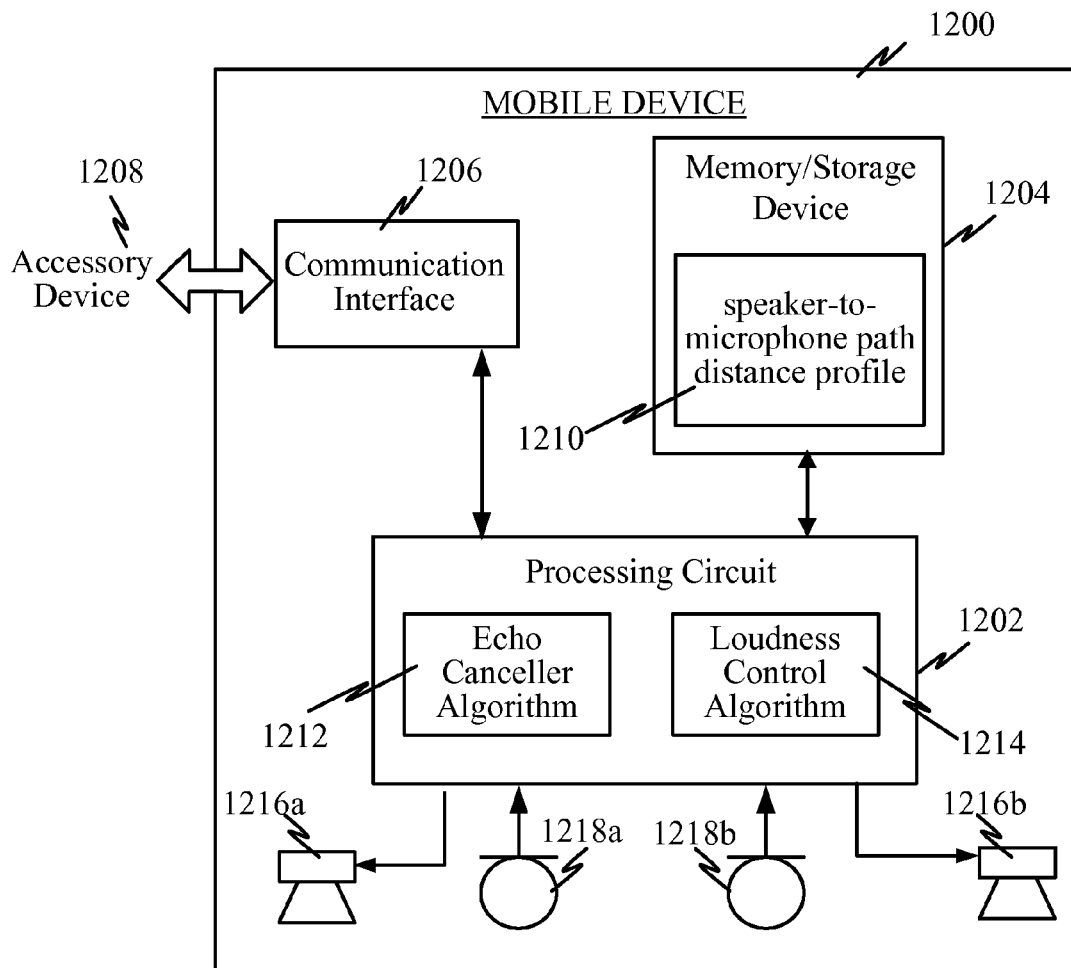


FIG. 12

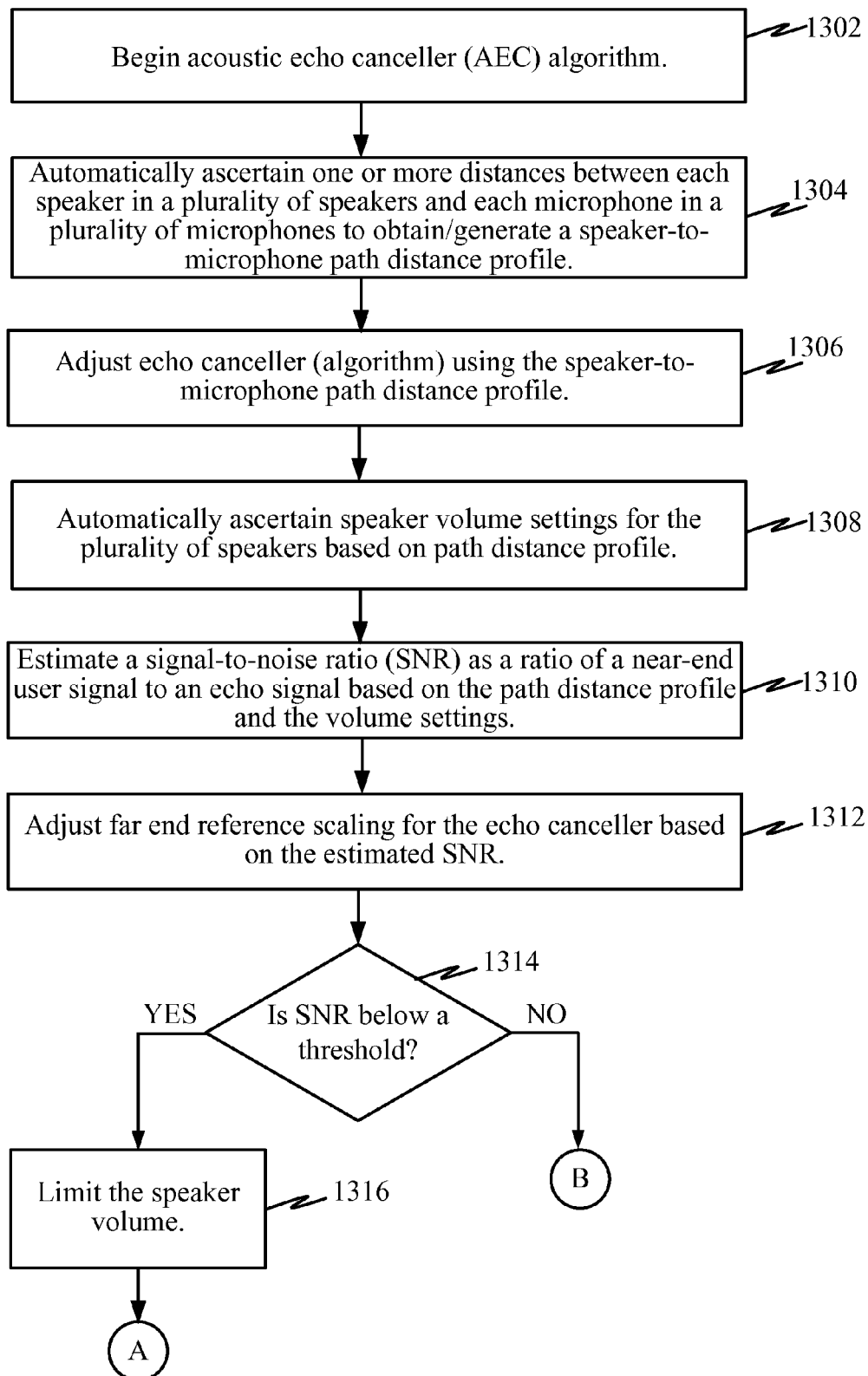


FIG. 13A

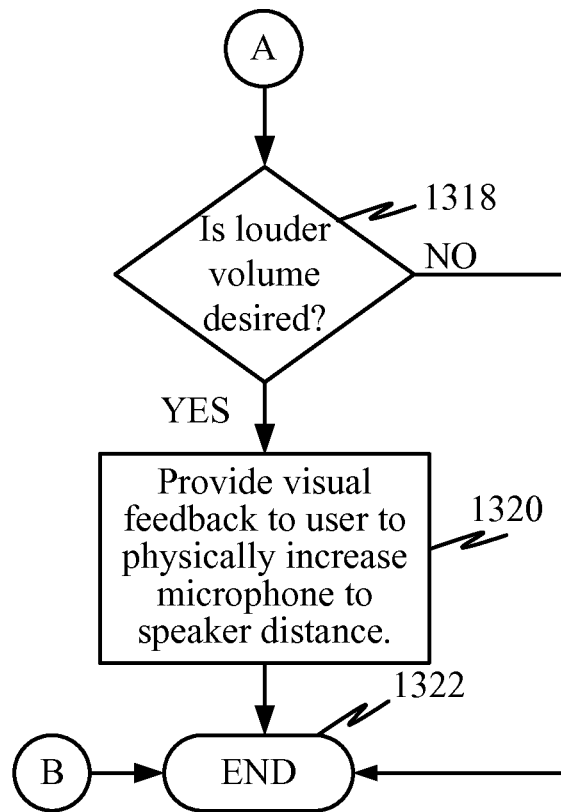


FIG. 13B

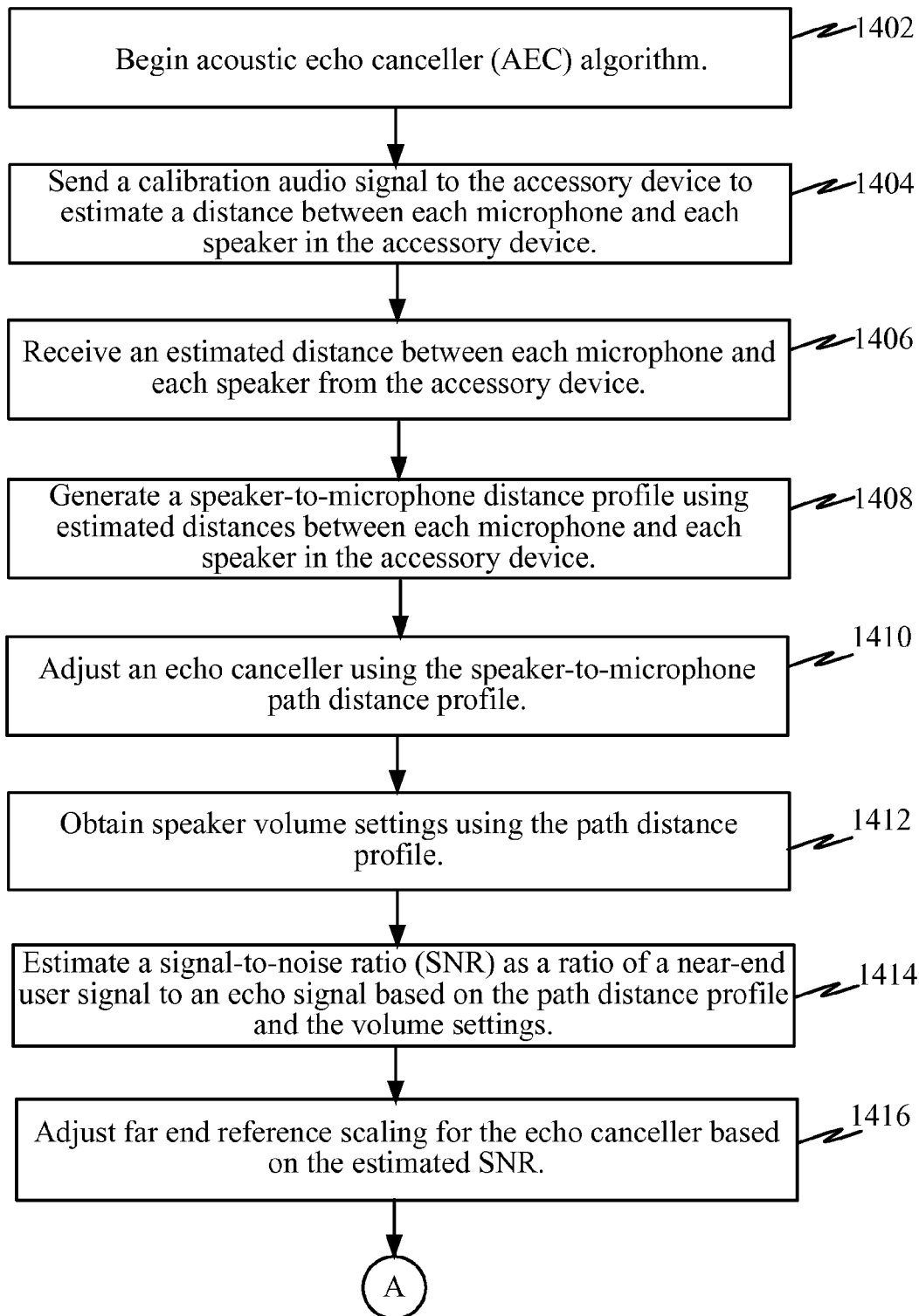


FIG. 14A



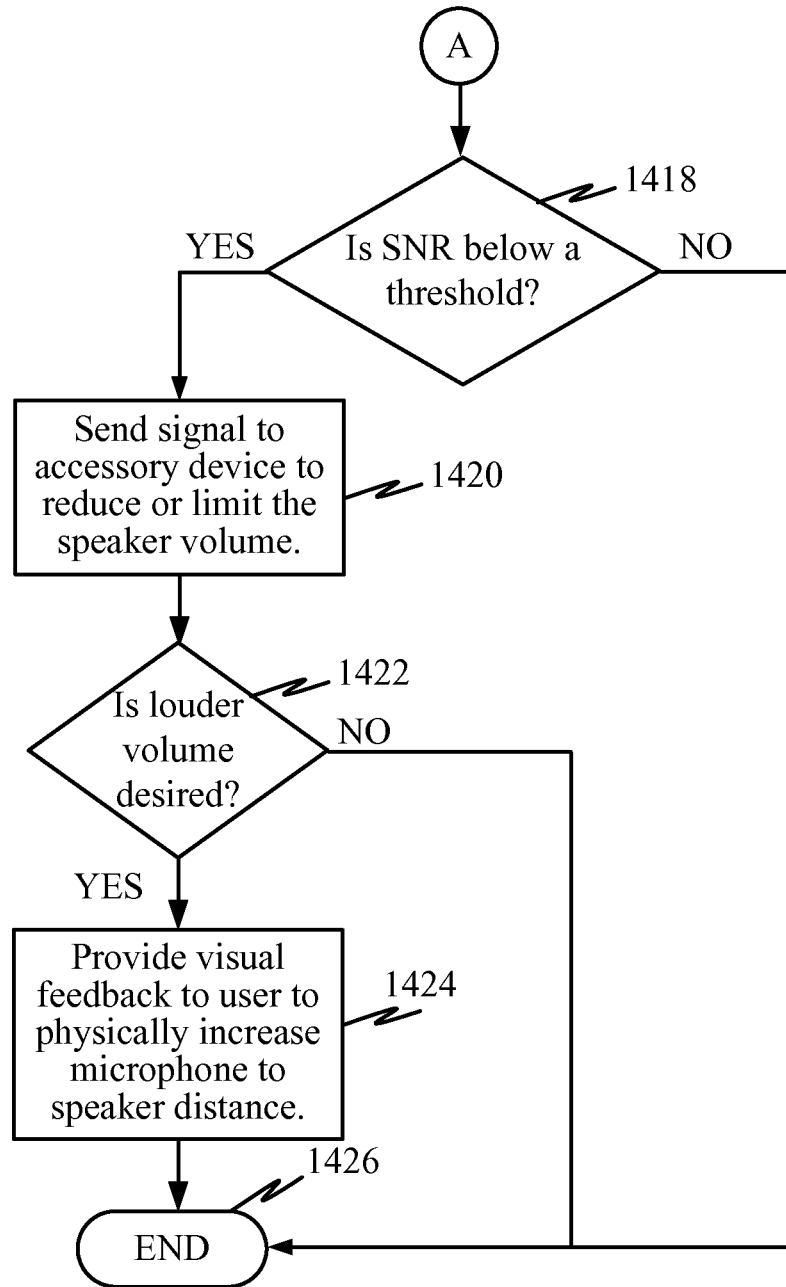


FIG. 14B

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**OPTIMIZING AUDIO PROCESSING  
FUNCTIONS BY DYNAMICALLY  
COMPENSATING FOR VARIABLE  
DISTANCES BETWEEN SPEAKER(S) AND  
MICROPHONE(S) IN A MOBILE DEVICE**

CLAIM OF PRIORITY UNDER 35 U.S.C. §119

The present application for patent claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/576,842 entitled "Optimizing Audio Processing Functions by Dynamically Compensating for Variable Distances Between Speaker(s) and Microphone(s) in an Accessory Device and/or Mobile Device" filed Dec. 16, 2011, as well as U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/616,853 entitled "Optimizing Audio Processing Functions by Dynamically Compensating for Variable Distances Between Speaker(s) and Microphone(s) in a Mobile Device" filed Mar. 28, 2012, and assigned to the assignee hereof and hereby expressly incorporated by reference herein.

**BACKGROUND**

**1. Field**

Various features pertain to optimizing audio processing functions by dynamically compensating for variable distances and positions between one or more speakers and one or more microphones in an accessory device and/or a mobile device.

**2. Background**

Mobile devices are continuously evolving to add new features and/or enhance existing features. With the goal of improving audio quality, a plurality of different speakers may be used in a mobile device to enhance how a user receives audio. For instance, speakers may be distributed at various positions and/or locations of a mobile device. Likewise, to improve the capture of audio from the user, a plurality of microphones may be placed at various locations and/or positions of the mobile device. However, such arrangement of speakers and microphones tends to result in unwanted signal feedback from signals emanating from the plurality of speakers that are being captured by the plurality of microphones.

To compensate for the unwanted signal feedback, acoustic echo cancellation may be implemented. Acoustic echo cancellation can remove echo from voice communications to improve the quality of the sound, i.e. the echo cancellation algorithm can remove signals emanating from the speakers from desired user audio that are being captured by the microphones. The removing of the unwanted signals captured by the microphones requires characterizing the audio signal paths from the speakers to the microphones, including the distance and relative location between the speakers and microphones. However, such characterization is difficult to do when the microphones and/or speakers can be moved and/or its position/distance adjusted relative to each other.

Consequently, a method is needed that allows an accessory device and/or a mobile device to automatically and/or dynamically ascertain relative distances and positions between speakers and microphones.

**SUMMARY**

Various features facilitate the optimization of audio processing functions by dynamically compensating for variable distances and positions between one or more speakers and one or more microphones in an accessory device and/or a mobile device.

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One feature provides mobile devices for such optimizing audio processing functions. These mobile devices may include a plurality of speakers, a plurality of microphones, wherein a position of at least one of the plurality of microphones is variably adjustable relative to one or more of the plurality of speakers and a processing circuit coupled to the speakers and the plurality of microphones. The processing circuit may be adapted to automatically ascertain one or more distances between each of the speakers in the plurality of speakers and each of the microphones in the plurality of microphones to obtain a speaker-to-microphone path distance profile. Using the speaker-to-microphone path distance profile, the processing circuit may adjust an echo canceller. The processing circuit may further be adapted to estimate a distance between each speaker and each microphone to ascertain the speaker-to-microphone path distance profile, estimate a signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) as a ratio of a near-end user speech signal to an echo signal, and adjust far end reference scaling for the echo canceller based on the estimated signal-to-noise ratio. The processing circuit may also be adapted to reduce or limit speaker volume if the signal-to-noise ratio is below a threshold and provide a visual indicator to a user to increase speaker-to-microphone distance in order to increase volume.

In one configuration, at least some of the plurality of speakers are detachable from the mobile device. Additionally, the mobile device may include one arms housing at least one of the microphones, where the arms are extendable, rotationally adjustable, or both. The one or more distances between each speaker and each microphone may be received from an accessory device, the accessory device having one or more arms housing at least one of the microphones, where the arms are extendable, rotationally adjustable, or both. Predefined detents in the one or more arms may be used to determine the one or more distances between each speaker and each microphone. Alternatively, or in addition to, angular rotation sensors in the one or more arms may be used to determine the one or more distances between each speaker and each microphone.

Methods operational in mobile devices are also provided according to a feature for optimizing audio processing functions. In at least one implementation of such methods, for instance, a mobile device may automatically ascertain one or more distances between each speaker in a plurality of speakers and each microphone in a plurality of microphones to obtain a speaker-to-microphone path distance profile. An echo canceller may be adjusted using the speaker-to-microphone path distance profile. The mobile device may also automatically obtain speaker volume settings and estimate a signal-to-noise ratio and associated non-linearity based on the speaker-to-microphone distance profile and volume settings. Based on estimated signal-to-noise ratio, the mobile device may adjust far end reference scaling for the echo canceller. Furthermore, the mobile device may reduce or limit speaker volume if the signal-to-noise ratio is below a threshold and change the speaker-to-microphone path distance profile by adjusting one or more extendable and/or rotationally adjustable arms housing the plurality of speakers.

The one or more distances between each speaker and each microphone may be received from an accessory device, the accessory device having one or more arms housing at least one of the microphones, where the arms are extendable, rotationally adjustable, or both. Predefined detents in the one or more arms may be used to determine the one or more distances between each speaker and each microphone. Alternatively, or in addition to, angular rotation sensors in the one or

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more arms may be used to determine the one or more distances between each speaker and each microphone.

Another feature provides a mobile device optimizing audio processing functions that includes means for automatically ascertaining one or more distances between each speaker in a plurality of speakers and each microphone in a plurality of microphones to obtain a speaker-to-microphone path distance profile and means for adjusting an echo canceller using the speaker-to-microphone path distance profile. The mobile device may further include means for automatically obtaining speaker volume settings; means for estimating a signal-to-noise ratio and associated non-linearity based on the speaker-to-microphone distance profile and volume settings; means for adjusting far end reference scaling for the echo canceller based on the estimated signal-to-noise ratio; means for reducing or limiting speaker volume if the signal-to-noise ratio is below a threshold; and means for changing the speaker-to-microphone path distance profile by adjusting one or more extendable and/or rotationally adjustable arms housing the plurality of speakers.

Another feature provides a machine-readable medium having instructions, which when executed by at least one processor causes the processor to: automatically ascertain one or more distances between each speaker in a plurality of speakers and each microphone in a plurality of microphones to obtain a speaker-to-microphone path distance profile; adjust an echo canceller using the speaker-to-microphone path distance profile; automatically obtain speaker volume settings; and estimate a signal-to-noise ratio and associated non-linearity based on the speaker-to-microphone distance profile and volume settings.

Yet another feature provides mobile devices for optimizing audio processing functions that may include a memory device, a communication interface adapted to communicate with an accessory device, having a plurality of speakers and/or a plurality of microphones for broadcasting or capturing acoustic signals on behalf of the mobile device, to generate an audio profile and a processing circuit, coupled to the communication interface and the memory device. The processing circuit may be adapted to send a calibration audio signal to the accessory device to estimate a distance between each microphone and each speaker in the accessory device, receive an estimated distance between each microphone and each speaker from the accessory device, generate a speaker-to-microphone path distance profile using estimated distances between each microphone and each speaker in the accessory device, and adjust an echo canceller using the speaker-to-microphone path distance profile. The calibration audio signal is sent to each speaker in the plurality of speakers independently, sequentially, and/or one speaker at a time. The processing circuit may be further adapted to use captured audio from a user to generate the speaker-to-microphone path distance profile, estimate a signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) as a ratio of a near-end user speech signal to an echo signal to and adjust far end reference scaling for the echo canceller based on the estimated signal-to-noise ratio. The processing circuit may be still further adapted to obtain speaker volume settings using the speaker-to-microphone distance profile, estimate a signal-to-noise ratio and associated non-linearity based on the speaker-to-microphone distance profile and volume settings and send a signal to the accessory device to reduce or limit speaker volume if the signal-to-noise ratio is below a threshold. The processing circuit may also be adapted to provide a visual indicator to the user to increase speaker-to-microphone distance on the accessory device in order to increase volume.

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Yet another feature provides a method operational on a mobile device for communicating with an accessory device to generate an audio profile. The accessory device communicating with the mobile device may have a plurality of microphones and/or a plurality of speakers. In at least one implementation of such methods, for instance, a mobile device may send a calibration audio signal to the accessory device to estimate a distance between each microphone and each speaker in the accessory device, receive an estimated distance between each microphone and each speaker from the accessory device, generate a speaker-to-microphone path distance profile using estimated distances between each microphone and each speaker in the accessory device; and adjust an echo canceller using the speaker-to-microphone path distance profile. The captured audio from a user may be used to generate the speaker-to-microphone path distance profile. The mobile device may also obtain speaker volume settings using the speaker-to-microphone distance profile, estimate a signal-to-noise ratio and associated non-linearity based on the speaker-to-microphone distance profile and volume settings, and adjust far end reference scaling for the echo canceller based on the estimated signal-to-noise ratio. The mobile device may also reduce or limit speaker volume if the signal-to-noise ratio is below a threshold.

Yet another feature provides a mobile device for communicating with an accessory device to generate an audio profile. The mobile device may include means for sending a calibration audio signal to the accessory device to estimate a distance between each microphone and each speaker in the accessory device; means for receiving an estimated distance between each microphone and each speaker from the accessory device; means for generating a speaker-to-microphone path distance profile using estimated distances between each microphone and each speaker in the accessory device; and means for adjusting an echo canceller using the speaker-to-microphone path distance profile. The mobile device may further include means for using captured audio from a user to generate the speaker-to-microphone path distance profile; means for automatically obtaining speaker volume settings using the speaker-to-microphone distance profile; means for estimating a signal-to-noise ratio and associated non-linearity based on the speaker-to-microphone distance profile and volume settings; means for adjusting far end reference scaling for the echo canceller based on the estimated signal-to-noise ratio; and means for reducing or limiting speaker volume if the signal-to-noise ratio is below a threshold.

Yet another feature provides a machine-readable medium having instructions, which when executed by at least one processor causes the processor to: send a calibration audio signal to the accessory device to estimate a distance between each microphone and each speaker in the accessory device; receive an estimated distance between each microphone and each speaker from the accessory device; generate a speaker-to-microphone path distance profile using estimated distances between each microphone and each speaker in the accessory device; and adjust an echo canceller using the speaker-to-microphone path distance profile. The processor may also obtain speaker volume settings using the speaker-to-microphone distance profile; and estimate a signal-to-noise ratio and associated non-linearity based on the speaker-to-microphone distance profile and volume settings.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Various features, nature, and advantages may become apparent from the detailed description set forth below when

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taken in conjunction with the drawings in which like reference characters identify correspondingly throughout.

FIG. 1 (comprising FIGS. 1A and 1B) illustrates perspective views of an exemplary accessory device in a closed configuration, according to one example.

FIG. 2 illustrates the accessory device of FIG. 1 in an open configuration.

FIG. 3 illustrates an accessory device, in an open configuration, having a plurality of speakers and slideably adjustable microphones, according to one example.

FIG. 4 illustrates an accessory device, in an open configuration, having a plurality of speakers and rotatably adjustable microphones, according to one example.

FIG. 5 illustrates an accessory device, in an open configuration, having at least one speaker and at least one flippably adjustable microphone, according to one example.

FIG. 6A illustrates a top view of an accessory device with an extendable bar in a closed or stowed configuration, according to one example.

FIG. 6B illustrates a top view of the accessory device with the extendable bar of FIG. 6B in an open or deployed configuration.

FIG. 6C illustrates a front view of the extendable bar of FIG. 6B.

FIG. 6D illustrates a front view the extendable bar of FIG. 6B.

FIG. 7A illustrates a front view of an accessory device with an extendable bar in an open or deployed configuration, according to one example.

FIG. 7B illustrates a top view of the accessory device with the extendable bar of FIG. 7A in a closed or stowed configuration.

FIG. 7C illustrates a top view of the accessory device with the extendable bar of FIG. 7A in an open or deployed configuration.

FIG. 8 illustrates direct paths of sound propagation in an accessory device having eight (8) speakers and four (4) microphones.

FIG. 9 illustrates a block diagram of an internal structure of an accessory device according to one example.

FIG. 10 illustrates an example of the internal structure of the audio module of FIG. 9.

FIG. 11 illustrates a flow diagram of a method, operational on an accessory device, for measuring distances between speakers and microphones and communicating the distances to audio processing algorithms in a mobile device.

FIG. 12 illustrates a block diagram of an internal structure of a mobile device according to one example.

FIG. 13 (comprising FIGS. 13A and 13B) illustrates an acoustic echo cancellation algorithm that utilizes the speaker-to-microphone distance(s) data to optimize performance.

FIG. 14 (comprising FIGS. 14A and 14B) illustrates a flow diagram of a method, operational on a mobile device, for creating an audio profile using an external accessory device.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

In the following description, specific details are given to provide a thorough understanding of the embodiments. However, it will be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art that the embodiments may be practiced without these specific detail. For example, circuits may be shown in block diagrams in order avoid obscuring the embodiments in unnecessary detail. In other instances, well-known circuits, structures and techniques may not be shown in detail in order not to obscure the embodiments.

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The word “exemplary” is used herein to mean “serving as an example, instance, or illustration.” Any implementation or embodiment described herein as “exemplary” is not necessarily to be construed as preferred or advantageous over other embodiments. Likewise, the term “embodiments” does not require that all embodiments include the discussed feature, advantage or mode of operation.

The term “mobile device” may refer to a wireless device, a mobile phone, a mobile communication device, a user communication device, personal digital assistant, mobile palm-held computer, a laptop computer, and/or other types of mobile devices typically carried by individuals and/or having some form of communication capabilities (e.g., wireless, infrared, short-range radio, etc.). The term “accessory device” may refer to any device capable of communicating with a mobile device either wired or wirelessly and having one or more speakers and/or one or more microphones for broadcasting or capturing acoustic signals on behalf of the mobile device. The term “audio transducer” may refer to any device capable of capturing audio (e.g., microphones) and/or transmitting audio (e.g., speakers).

The term “closed configuration” or “stowed configuration” may refer to a mobile device and/or accessory device in which speakers and/or microphones are placed or arranged in a compact way for storage or transport of the mobile device and/or accessory device. The term “open configuration” or “deployed configuration” may refer to a mobile device and/or accessory device in which speakers and/or microphones are slideably or rotatably moved from a stowed position.

## Overview

Accessory devices, having multiple loudspeakers (or “speakers”) and microphones to perform a number of audio functions, for use with mobile devices, are provided. Since consumers (or “users”) desire to carry or transport the accessory devices along with the mobile device, accessory devices may be designed small in order to enhance their transportability while at the same time allowing for them to be deployed in a larger configuration to perform its intended functions. To accommodate transportability, accessory devices may be operable between a closed or stowed configuration for transport or storage and one or more open or deployed configurations to perform their intended functions. As such, the speakers and microphones may be variably adjustable relative to each other. However, this variability can lead to unwanted signal feedback between the speakers and microphones.

To compensate for the unwanted signal feedback between the speakers and microphones, the mobile device may implement acoustic echo cancellation which removes echo from voice communications to improve the quality of the sound. The removing of the unwanted signals captured by the microphones may be accomplished by characterizing the audio signal paths from the speakers to the microphones, including the distance and relative location between the speakers and microphones and then using this characterization or path distance profile to adjust the echo canceller (algorithm) in the mobile device. To adjust the echo canceller, the mobile device may estimate a distance between each speaker and each microphone and then use this information to estimate a signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) as a ratio of a near-end user speech signal to an echo signal. The estimated SNR may then be used to adjust parameters and thresholds for tuning echo canceller performance such as learning rates, far end reference scaling, double talk detector thresholds, etc. Furthermore, if the SNR is below a threshold value, the speaker volume may be reduced or limited for better double talk performance and to avoid non-linear coupling between the microphones and

speakers. Alternatively, if a louder volume is desired, visual feedback may be provided to the user instructing the user to physically adjust the microphone to speaker distance.

Accessory Device in a Closed Configuration

FIG. 1 (comprising FIGS. 1A and 1B) illustrates perspective views of an exemplary accessory device **100** in a closed or stowed configuration for transport or storage by a user. The accessory device **100** may comprise a pair of housings **102**, **104** (See FIG. 2) that may be folded together about a hinge assembly **106** to form the closed configuration. Each of the housings **102**, **104** may have a pair of side edges **102a**, **104a** and **102b**, **104b**, a top edge **102c**, **110c** and bottom edge **102d**, **104d** (See FIG. 2). The housings **102**, **104** may be joined together by the hinge assembly **106** secured to the side edges **102b**, **104a**. A plurality of speakers **108**, **110**, and one or more extendable bars **112**, **114** may be attached to the respective housings **102**, **104**.

The one or more extendable bars **112**, **114** may be slideably attached to a back surface of the housings **102**, **104** or may be slideably attached to the side edges **102a**, **104a** and **102b**, **104b**. Each of the extendable bars **112**, **114** may include one or more microphones and may be slideably and/or rotationally adjustable relative to the housings **102**, **104** for adjusting the spacing between the microphones and the speakers. As described in more detail below, the extendable bars **112**, **114** may also include sensors, such as angular rotation sensors and the like, and/or detents for determining the distance between the microphones and the speakers. Additionally, the speakers may be fixedly attached to the housings or may be adjustable with respect to the housings.

When in the closed configuration, the accessory device **100** may easily fit within a pocket, briefcase or the like of the user for storage or transport. The accessory device **100** may communicate wired or wirelessly with a mobile device.

Exemplary Accessory Device in an Open Configuration

FIG. 2 illustrates the exemplary accessory device **100** of FIG. 1 in an open configuration. The open configuration of the accessory device **100** may allow the accessory device **100** to perform all of its intended functions. For example, to improve audio quality, a plurality of different speakers may be used in the accessory device to enhance how the user receives audio. As shown, each housing **102**, **104** of the accessory device **100** may include one or more speakers **108** and **110** (fixedly or adjustably attached to the housing), respectively and one or more microphones located on each of the extendable bars **112** and **114** located at various positions and/or locations.

As described above, the accessory device **100** may be foldable and, in this example, the microphones may be rotationally adjustable and/or slideably adjustable as part of one or more extendable bars **112** and **114**. Consequently, the distance and/or position of the microphones relative to the speakers **108** and **110** may change depending on how the user positions and/or adjusts the extendable bar(s).

Each housing **102**, **104** may be operable to move or rotate about the hinge assembly **106** such that the distance between the outer edges **102a**, **104b** of the housings varies. In one example, when the accessory device **100** is in the closed configuration, the first housing **102** may be rotated in the range of 0° to 180° counterclockwise about the hinge assembly **106**. When in a completely open configuration, the first housing **102** may rotate clockwise in the range of 0° to 180°. Alternatively, the second housing **104** may rotate counterclockwise or clockwise relative to the first housing **102**. In yet another embodiment, each of the housings may be able to rotate up to 360° relative to the other housing.

As shown, the extendable bars **112**, **114** may be slideably and rotatably adjustable relative to the housings **102**, **104**

allowing the user to adjust the microphones and speakers to obtain the desired audio quality. As such, the distance between the microphones and the speakers may be dynamically adjusted by the user.

As illustrated in FIGS. 3-5, other accessory device configurations are possible where one or more microphones and/or speakers may have their relative position and/or distance dynamically adjusted by the user during operation of the accessory device. In some instances, the speakers and/or microphones may be wired and/or wirelessly coupled to the body of a mobile device.

FIG. 3 illustrates an accessory device, in an open configuration, having a plurality of speakers and slideably adjustable microphones, according to one example. As shown, the accessory device **300** may include a housing **302** having a plurality of speakers **304** located at fixed locations and a plurality of microphones **306** that may be slideably adjustable as part of one or more extendable bars **308**. For example, the microphones **306** may be fixedly located on the extendable bars **308** which may be adjustable by slideably extending upwardly from the housing **302**. Consequently, the distance and/or position of the microphones **306** relative to the speakers **304** may change depending on how the user slideably adjusts the extendable bar(s) **308**. Although four (4) extendable bars **308** are shown, this is by way of example only and more or less extendable bars may be attached to the housing **302**. Each of the extendable bars **308** may be slideably adjusted upwards or downwards separately or collectively. Alternatively, the positions of the speakers may be adjustable by the user.

FIG. 4 illustrates an accessory device, in an open configuration, having a plurality of speakers and rotatably adjustable microphones, according to one example. As shown, the accessory device **400** may include a housing **402** having a plurality of speakers **404** located at fixed locations and a plurality of microphones **406** that may be rotatably adjustable as part of one or more extendable bars **408**. When in an open configuration, the extendable bars **408** may be rotated via a rotatable hinge assembly **410**. As shown, when in the closed or stowed configuration, a first pair of extendable bars **408a** may be parallel to the side surface of the housing **402** and a second pair of extendable bars **408b** may be parallel to the top and bottom surfaces of the housing **402**. In this example, the first pair of extendable bars **408a** may be rotated in the range of 0° to 180° counterclockwise or clockwise via the rotatable hinge assembly **410** and the second pair of extendable bars **408b** may be rotated in the range of 0° to 90° counterclockwise or clockwise via a second rotatable hinge assembly **412**. Alternatively, the positions of the speakers may be adjustable by the user. In one embodiment, when in the closed or stowed configuration, the first pair of extendable bars **408a** may be perpendicular to the second pair of extendable bars **408b**.

FIG. 5 illustrates an accessory device, in an open configuration, having at least one speaker and at least one flippably adjustable microphone, according to one example. As shown, the accessory device **500** may include a housing **502** having at least one speaker **504** located at a fixed location and at least one microphone **506** that may be rotatably adjustable as part of one or more extendable bars **508**. For example, the microphone **506** may be fixedly attached to the end of an extendable bar **508** which is rotatably attached to the housing via a rotatable hinge assembly **510**. When in a closed configuration, the extendable bar **508** may rest against or be embedded within the housing **502**. In this example, when the accessory device is in a closed configuration, to adjust the microphone **506** the extendable bar may be rotated in the range of 0° to 270° clockwise via the rotatable hinge assembly **510**. As

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described in more detail below, the extendable bars may also include sensors, such as angular rotation sensors and the like, and/or detents for determining the distance between the microphones and the speakers. Additionally, the speakers 504 may be fixedly attached to the housing 502 or may be adjustable.

#### Exemplary Microphones/Extendable Bars Configurations

FIG. 6A illustrates a top view of an accessory device with an extendable bar in a closed or stowed configuration, according to one example. FIG. 6B illustrates a top view of the accessory device with the extendable bar of FIG. 6B in an open or deployed configuration. FIG. 6C illustrates a front view of the extendable bar of FIG. 6B. FIG. 6D illustrates a front view the extendable bar of FIG. 6B.

As discussed above, an accessory device 600 may include a housing 602 having one or more microphones 604, fixedly attached to one or more extendable bars 606, and one or more speakers (not shown). As illustrated in FIG. 6A, the accessory device 600 may include an extendable bar 606 having three (3) moveable/adjustable sections 606a-606c rotatably secured together. Both the first and second sections 606a, 606b of the extendable bar 606 may have a first end rotatably hinged to the housing 602 and a second end rotatably hinged to respective ends of the third section 606c of the extendable bar 606. In this example, when in the closed or stowed configuration, the first and second sections 606a, 606b of the extendable bar 606 may be parallel to the third section of the extendable bar 606c and the third section 606c of the extendable bar 606 may be located within a different vertical plane than the first and second sections 606a, 606b extendable bar 606.

The extendable bar 606 may be adjusted or re-positioned by rotating upwards via rotatable hinges 612. As illustrated in FIG. 6C, first and second sections 606a, 606b of the extendable bar 606 may be rotated upwardly. The first and second sections 606a, 606b of the extendable bar 606 may be rotated in the range of 0° to 180° (clockwise or counterclockwise) from the closed or stowed configuration. When not in use and when being transported, the first and second sections 606a, 606b of the extendable bar 606 may be rotated downwardly to the closed or stowed configuration. The first and second sections 606a, 606b of the extendable bar 606 may be moved separately or collectively. Furthermore, the sections of the extendable bar 606 may also include sensors, such as angular rotation sensors and the like, and/or detents for determining the distance between the microphones and the speakers.

FIG. 7A illustrates a front view of an accessory device with an extendable bar in an open or deployed configuration, according to one example. FIG. 7B illustrates a top view of the accessory device with the extendable bar of FIG. 7A in a closed or stowed configuration. FIG. 7C illustrates a top view of the accessory device with the extendable bar of FIG. 7A in an open or deployed configuration.

As discussed above, an accessory device 700 may include a housing 702 having one or more microphones 704 fixedly attached to one or more extendable bars 706 and one or more speakers (not shown). As illustrated in FIG. 7A, the accessory device 700 may include an extendable bar 706 having three (3) moveable/adjustable sections 706a-706c rotatably secured together. The first section 706a of the extendable bar 706 may have a first end rotatably hinged to the housing 702 and the second section 706b of the accessory device 700 may have a first end slideably received within a slot 708, extending horizontally along a top edge of a side of the housing, allowing the second section 706b of the extendable bar 706 to slide horizontally across the accessory device 700. The second end of the first section 706a of the extendable bar 706 may be

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rotatably hinged to a first end of the third section 706c of the extendable bar 706 and the second end of the second section 706b of the extendable bar 706 may be rotatably hinged to the second end of the third section 706c of the extendable bar 706.

The first and second sections 706a, 706b of the extendable bar 706 may be rotated in the range of 0° to 360° (clockwise or counterclockwise) from the closed or stowed configuration. When not in use and when being transported, the first and second sections 706a, 706b of the extendable bar 706 may be rotated downwardly to the closed or stowed configuration.

#### Ascertaining Paths of Sound Propagation

An accessory device having multiple speakers and multiple microphones may have a plurality of sound propagation paths in which the sound received by one or more microphones travels to one or more speakers. FIG. 8 illustrates direct paths of sound propagation in an accessory device having eight (8) speakers and four (4) microphones. A mobile device may utilize an acoustic echo canceller and volume control functions to dynamically compensate for variable distances between one or more speakers and/or one or more microphones in an accessory device and/or the mobile device to optimize performance of the mobile device. In order to implement such dynamic functions, the processing circuit that implements such functions in the mobile device has to know the distances from each speaker to each microphone in the accessory device so that the acoustic echo cancelling and/or volume control algorithms can be fine-tuned based on the actual device configuration employed by the user. As shown, an accessory device having eight (8) speakers and four (4) microphones may result in 32 direct paths of sound propagation.

There are various methods known in the art that are available to measure the distance between the speakers and the microphones. According to one implementation, mechanical methods may be used to ascertain the distance between speakers and microphones. For instance, predefined detents located in the extendable bars where the microphones are located may be used to ascertain distances (e.g., by having sensors or other electrical methods that detect the selected extendable bar position and translate that to a physical distance). Similarly, predefined detents may be used where the extendable bars are rotationally adjustable.

According to another approach, angular rotation sensors for the extendable bars may serve to electrically determine the current angular setting of the extendable bars and translate that to a physical distance. That is, sensors located on extendable bars may detect to what angle the extendable bars have been rotated. This information may then be sent to the acoustic echo canceller (algorithm) on the mobile device. Using this information, the echo canceller can provide a visual feedback to the user to physically adjust the microphone to speaker distance. The visual feedback may be provided on the display of the mobile device and/or the accessory device, if available.

In yet another approach, acoustic methods, which are well known in the art, may be used to obtain audio ranging measurements to determine the physical path from each speaker to each microphone. The audio ranging measurements may be sent to the acoustic echo canceller (algorithm) on the mobile device. Using this information, the echo canceller can provide a visual feedback to the user to physically adjust the microphone to speaker distance. The visual feedback may be provided on the display of the mobile device and/or the accessory device, if available.

#### Exemplary Accessory Device and Operations Therein

FIG. 9 illustrates a block diagram of an internal structure of an accessory device according to one example. The accessory

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device **900** may include an audio module/circuit **902** having a speaker module **904** for producing sound in response to an electrical audio signal input and a microphone module **906** for converting sound into an electrical signal. The audio module/circuit **902** may optionally include a processing circuit (e.g., processor, processing module, etc.) **903** for executing computer-executable process steps. The accessory device **900** may include one or more audio transducers (e.g., microphones and/or speakers), where the transducer-to-transducer spacing is manually adjustable. The accessory device is configured/adapted to obtain a transducer-to-transducer path distance profile and provide it to a mobile device which can then act to perform echo cancellation and/or volume adjustments by instructing a user of the accessory device to adjust distances between the one or more transducers.

The speaker module **904** may include, or be coupled to, one or more speakers **916a** and **916b** and the microphone module **906** may include, or be coupled to, one or more extendable and/or rotationally adjustable bars/arms housing one or more microphones **918a** and **918b**. The speakers **916** and/or microphones **918** may be generically referred to as audio transducers. In one embodiment, within the microphone module **906**, the one or more adjustable bars may also house detents and/or sensors **912** for determining the distance between the speakers and the microphones. The accessory device **900** may also include a communication interface **908** for communicatively coupling (wired or wirelessly) the accessory device **900** to a mobile device **910**. Optionally, the accessory device **900** may include a visual indicator module **914** for providing visual feedback to a user to manually adjust microphone-to-speaker spacing of the one or more speakers and the one or more microphones housed on the accessory device to adjust the speaker-to-microphone path distance profile. The visual indicator module may be a display or one or more lights, such as light emitting diodes (LED). The display may provide a written message to the user to adjust the speaker-to-microphone path distance profile while the LEDs may be used to provide a visual indication in the form of lights or pattern of lights to the user to adjust the speaker-to-microphone path distance profile.

FIG. **10** illustrates an example of the internal structure of the audio module **902** of FIG. **9**. The audio module **902** may be used to implement a loudness control algorithm. The loudness control algorithm may be used to automatically reduce or increase sound to a pre-defined level or threshold.

The Digital Gain (**1002**, **1020**), Analog Gain (**1008**, **1016**) for both speaker and microphone paths may be controlled by software and dynamically adjusted by the processing circuit of the mobile device. The loudness control algorithm makes use of the direct path loss, which is a function of microphone to speaker distance, and adjusts the digital and/or analog gains in the speaker path to ensure that the audio output does not saturate the microphone input.

In the speaker module **904**, located in the audio module **902**, a digital gain **1002** and a digital input **1004** from a digital signal processor may be input into a multiplier **1005**. The multiplied signal may then be input into a digital-to-analog converter (DAC) **1006**. The analog output signal from the DAC **1006** may be provided to a first variable amplifier **1008** controlled by software and dynamically adjusted by the processing circuit of the mobile device. The output of the first variable amplifier **1008** may then be input into a second variable amplifier **1010** which may be adjusted by a user. The output of the second variable amplifier **1010** may be sent to a speaker **1012**.

A microphone **1014** in the microphone module **906** may receive sound from the speaker **1012** and convert the sound

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into an electrical signal. The electrical signal may then be sent to a third variable amplifier **1016** where an analog gain may be controlled by software and dynamically adjusted by the processing circuit of the mobile device. The electrical signal output from the third amplifier **1016** may be input into an analog-to-digital converter (ADC) **1018** where it is converted into a digital signal. The digital signal and a digital gain **1020** may then be provided to a multiplier **1021** and the multiplied signal may be sent to the digital signal processor **1022**.

FIG. **11** illustrates a flow diagram of a method, operational on an accessory device, for measuring distances between audio transducers (e.g., speakers and microphones) and communicating the distances to audio processing algorithms in a mobile device. This may permit the mobile device to perform echo cancellation, for example, in conjunction with the accessory device. The accessory device may have a first plurality of audio transducers (e.g., microphones and/or speakers) located on one more adjustable bars/arms and/or a second plurality of audio transducers located elsewhere on the accessory device or external to the accessory device.

First, the accessory device may be powered on **1102**. A user may then manually adjust the transducer-to-transducer spacing of the first plurality of transducers **1104**. For instance, a user may slideably, rotatably, and/or flippably adjust one or more extendable and/or rotationally adjustable arms/bar(s), housing the first plurality of transducers (e.g., microphones and/or speakers) in the accessory device.

Once adjusted, the accessory device may ascertain the one or more distances between audio transducers in a first plurality of audio transducers, coupled to the extendable and/or rotationally adjustable arms of the accessory device, and the second plurality of audio transducers to obtain a transducer-to-transducer path distance profile **1106**. In one example, the accessory device may automatically ascertain the one or more distances by sending an audible or higher than audible frequency signal and measuring the shortest time delay between when the signal was sent and when it was received between a first audio transducer from the first plurality of audio transducers and a second audio transducer from the second plurality of audio transducers. Ascertaining the one or more distances may involve (a) encoding the audible or higher than audible frequency signal into an encoded signal that reduces the impact of noise sources during transmission, and/or (b) monitoring for a code correlation between the encoded signal and received signals, by audio transducers from the first plurality of audio transducers and the second plurality of audio transducers, to ascertain a match. Furthermore, the one or more distances may be refined by using temperature and humidity information to select a speed of sound propagation from a lookup table. In another example, ascertaining the one or more distances may include sending higher than audible frequency sound, through at least one audio transducer from the first plurality of audio transducers and the second plurality of audio transducers, at a higher volume than the audible sound to raise the higher than audible frequency sound above an ambient noise floor.

In one example, a distance between two audio transducers, from the first plurality and second plurality of audio transducers, may be determined based on the position of pre-defined detents in one or more extendable and/or rotationally adjustable arms that are part of the accessory device and to which the first plurality of audio transducers are coupled.

In another example, least some of the one or more distances may be determined based on the position indicated by one or more sensors located in one or more extendable and/or rota-

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tionally adjustable arms that are part of the accessory device and to which the first plurality of audio transducers are coupled.

In some implementations, the accessory device may ascertain a distance between one or more microphone audio transducers, from at least one of the first plurality or second plurality of audio transducers, and one or more speaker audio transducers as a user interface to control other functions of the accessory device or a mobile device.

The transducer-to-transducer path distance profile may then be sent to a mobile device for processing with an acoustic echo canceller (algorithm) **1108**.

The accessory device may ascertain a volume for at least some of the audio transducers in the first plurality of transducers or second plurality of transducers **1110**. The volume may be sent to the mobile device to determine a signal to noise ratio **1112**. For instance, such signal to noise ratio may serve to ascertain whether volume from speakers needs to be increased. That is, if the signal to noise ratio is below a threshold, then the mobile device may instruct the accessory device to increase the volume from one or more speaker audio transducers.

The accessory device may then receive adjustments, from the mobile device, to the transducer-to-transducer path distance profile to optimize performance of the mobile device **1114**. In one example, the adjustments may then be provided to the user in the form of visual feedback providing the user to manually adjust a transducer-to-transducer spacing between the audio transducers in the first plurality and second plurality of audio transducers **1116**. That is, the transducer-to-transducer path distance profile allows the user to dynamically compensate for the variable distances between the speaker transducers and the microphone transducers in the accessory device to optimize performance of the mobile device.

In one example, the maximum volume limit of one or more speaker audio transducers, from at least one of the first plurality or second plurality of audio transducers, may be adjusted based on a distance from the speaker audio transducers to one or more microphone audio transducers.

Exemplary Mobile Device and Operations Therein

FIG. **12** illustrates a block diagram of an internal structure of a mobile device **1200** according to one example. The mobile device **1200** may include a processing circuit (e.g., processor, processing module, etc.) **1202** for executing computer-executable process steps and a memory device **1204**. The mobile device **1200** may also include a communication interface **1206** for communicatively coupling the mobile device **1200** to a wireless communication network and/or an accessory device **1208**. The memory/storage device **1204** may include operations (instructions) for storing speaker-to-microphone path distance profiles **1210**. The processing circuit **1202** may implement these operations using acoustic echo canceller algorithms **1212** and loudness control algorithms **1214** which are known in the art.

Note that, in other examples, the mobile device may include a plurality of speakers **1216a** and **1216b** and/or microphones **1218a** and **1218b** along a plurality of different surfaces and/or sides of the mobile device.

FIG. **13** (comprising FIGS. **13A** and **13B**) illustrates a flow diagram of a method, operational on a mobile device, for optimizing performance by removing the acoustic echoes resulting from the acoustic coupling between the speaker(s) and the microphone(s).

Here, an acoustic echo cancellation (AEC) algorithm (or echo canceller) may be implemented within a processing circuit of a mobile device **1302**. The echo canceller may automatically receive or obtain one or more speaker-to-mi-

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crophone distances (e.g., mechanically and/or acoustically ascertained as described above) between each speaker in a plurality of speakers and each microphone in a plurality of microphones to obtain a speaker-to-microphone path distance profile **1304**. As described above, the one or more distances may be obtained using predefined detents and/or angular rotation sensors located on the extendable bars or the one or more distances may be obtained using acoustic methods. Using the speaker-to-microphone path distance profile, the echo canceller may be adjusted to remove the acoustic echoes **1306**. Adjusting the echo canceller allows for optimizing performance by removing the acoustic echoes resulting from the acoustic coupling between the speaker(s) and the microphone(s).

Next, the mobile device may automatically ascertain the speaker volume settings for the plurality of speakers based on the previously obtained path distance profile **1308**. That is, the path distance profile provides the location of each speaker allowing the speaker volume settings to be obtained. The volume settings of the speakers may be readily available if the processing circuit is coupled to or in communication with the speakers and serves to adjust the volume to the speakers to optimize the performance to reduce or eliminate the echoes.

The mobile device, via the echo canceller, may then estimate a signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) as a ratio of a near-end user signal to an echo signal based on the path distance profile and the volume settings **1310** obtained previously. Based on the estimated SNR, the far end reference scaling for the echo canceller may be adjusted **1312**.

Next, a determination is made as to whether the SNR is below a pre-determined threshold for optimal performance **1314**. If the SNR is not below the threshold, the echo canceller (i.e. the algorithm) is exited **1322**. However, if it is determined that the SNR is below the pre-determined threshold, the speaker volume (i.e. the volume setting on each speaker) may be reduced or limited **1316**.

Next, a determination is made as to whether a louder volume for the plurality of speakers is desired by the user **1318**. If louder volume for the plurality of speakers is not desired, the echo canceller (i.e. the algorithm) may be exited **1322**. However, if it is determined that louder volume is desired for the plurality of speakers, visual feedback may be provided to the user instructing the user to physically adjust, for example increase, the microphone-to-speaker distance **1320**. As discussed above, adjusting the microphone-to-speaker distance may optimize the acoustic performance. The visual feedback may be provided to the user on the display of a mobile device or a display on an accessory if the accessory device has one. Once visual feedback has been provided to the user and the user has adjusted the distance, the echo canceller (i.e. the algorithm) may be exited **1322**.

In one implementation, a speaker-to-microphone path distance profile may be dynamically and/or automatically obtained by a processing circuit of the mobile device. For instance, the processing circuit may be adapted to send a calibration audio signal from each speaker (e.g., independently, sequentially, and/or one speaker at a time) and sensed by each microphone to estimate a distance between each microphone and speaker. Additionally, the processing circuit may use captured audio (from a user) to generate the speaker-to-microphone path distance profile.

FIG. **14** (comprising FIGS. **14A** and **14B**) illustrates a flow diagram of a method, operational on a mobile device, for creating an audio profile using an external accessory device. As described above, the external accessory device may



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include a plurality of speakers and/or a plurality of microphones for broadcasting or capturing acoustic signals on behalf of the mobile device

Here, an acoustic echo cancellation (AEC) algorithm (or echo canceller) may be implemented within a processing circuit of the mobile device **1402**. First, the mobile device may send a calibration audio signal to the accessory to estimate a distance between each microphone and each speaker in the accessory device **1404**. Next, the mobile device may receive, from the accessory device, an estimated distance between each microphone and each speaker **1406**. Using the estimated distances between each microphone and each speaker in the accessory device, a speaker-to-microphone distance profile may be generated **1408**. The speaker-to-microphone path distance profile may then be used to adjust an echo canceller to remove the acoustic echoes **1410**. Adjusting the echo canceller allows for optimizing performance by removing the acoustic echoes resulting from the acoustic coupling between the speaker(s) and the microphone(s).

Next, the mobile device may obtain the speaker volume settings for the plurality of speakers based on the previously obtained path distance profile **1412**. That is, the path distance profile provides the location of each speaker allowing the speaker volume settings to be obtained.

A signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) may then be estimated as a ratio of a near-end user signal to an echo signal based on the path distance profile and the volume settings **1414**. Based on the estimated SNR, the far end reference scaling for the echo canceller may be adjusted **1416**.

Next, a determination may be made as to whether the SNR is below a pre-determined threshold for optimal performance **1418**. If the SNR is not below the threshold, the echo canceller (i.e. the algorithm) may be exited **1426**. However, if it is determined that the SNR is below the pre-determined threshold, the mobile device may send a signal to the accessory device to reduce or limit the speaker volume **1420**. The signal may be sent to the plurality of speakers. Reducing or limiting the speaker volume may provide for better double talk performance and avoid non-linear coupling between the microphone and the speakers.

Next, a determination is made as to whether a louder volume for the speakers is desired by the user **1422**. If louder volume for one or more of the speakers is not desired, the echo canceller (i.e. the algorithm) may be exited **1426**. However, if it is determined that louder volume is desired for the speakers, visual feedback may be provided to the user instructing the user to physically adjust, for example increase, the microphone-to-speaker distance on the accessory device **1424**. As discussed above, adjusting the microphone-to-speaker distance may optimize the acoustic performance. The visual feedback may be provided to the user on the display of the mobile device. Once visual feedback has been provided to the user and the user has adjusted the distance, the echo canceller (i.e. the algorithm) may be exited **1426**.

One or more of the components, steps, features and/or functions illustrated in the FIGS. may be rearranged and/or combined into a single component, step, feature or function or embodied in several components, steps, or functions. Additional elements, components, steps, and/or functions may also be added without departing from novel features disclosed herein. The apparatus, devices, and/or components illustrated in the FIGS. may be configured to perform one or more of the methods, features, or steps described in the FIGS. The novel algorithms described herein may also be efficiently implemented in software and/or embedded in hardware.

Also, it is noted that the embodiments may be described as a process that is depicted as a flowchart, a flow diagram, a

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structure diagram, or a block diagram. Although a flowchart may describe the operations as a sequential process, many of the operations can be performed in parallel or concurrently. In addition, the order of the operations may be re-arranged. A process is terminated when its operations are completed. A process may correspond to a method, a function, a procedure, a subroutine, a subprogram, etc. When a process corresponds to a function, its termination corresponds to a return of the function to the calling function or the main function.

Moreover, a storage medium may represent one or more devices for storing data, including read-only memory (ROM), random access memory (RAM), magnetic disk storage mediums, optical storage mediums, flash memory devices and/or other machine-readable mediums, processor-readable mediums, and/or computer-readable mediums for storing information. The terms "machine-readable medium", "computer-readable medium", and/or "processor-readable medium" may include, but are not limited to non-transitory mediums such as portable or fixed storage devices, optical storage devices, and various other mediums capable of storing, containing or carrying instruction(s) and/or data. Thus, the various methods described herein may be fully or partially implemented by instructions and/or data that may be stored in a "machine-readable medium", "computer-readable medium", and/or "processor-readable medium" and executed by one or more processors, machines and/or devices.

Furthermore, embodiments may be implemented by hardware, software, firmware, middleware, microcode, or any combination thereof. When implemented in software, firmware, middleware or microcode, the program code or code segments to perform the necessary tasks may be stored in a machine-readable medium such as a storage medium or other storage(s). A processor may perform the necessary tasks. A code segment may represent a procedure, a function, a subprogram, a program, a routine, a subroutine, a module, a software package, a class, or any combination of instructions, data structures, or program statements. A code segment may be coupled to another code segment or a hardware circuit by passing and/or receiving information, data, arguments, parameters, or memory contents. Information, arguments, parameters, data, etc. may be passed, forwarded, or transmitted via any suitable means including memory sharing, message passing, token passing, network transmission, etc.

The various illustrative logical blocks, modules, circuits, elements, and/or components described in connection with the examples disclosed herein may be implemented or performed with a general purpose processor, a digital signal processor (DSP), an application specific integrated circuit (ASIC), a field programmable gate array (FPGA) or other programmable logic component, discrete gate or transistor logic, discrete hardware components, or any combination thereof designed to perform the functions described herein. A general purpose processor may be a microprocessor, but in the alternative, the processor may be any conventional processor, controller, microcontroller, or state machine. A processor may also be implemented as a combination of computing components, e.g., a combination of a DSP and a microprocessor, a number of microprocessors, one or more microprocessors in conjunction with a DSP core, or any other such configuration.

The methods or algorithms described in connection with the examples disclosed herein may be embodied directly in hardware, in a software module executable by a processor, or in a combination of both, in the form of processing unit, programming instructions, or other directions, and may be contained in a single device or distributed across multiple devices. A software module may reside in RAM memory,

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flash memory, ROM memory, EPROM memory, EEPROM memory, registers, hard disk, a removable disk, a CD-ROM, or any other form of storage medium known in the art. A storage medium may be coupled to the processor such that the processor can read information from, and write information to, the storage medium. In the alternative, the storage medium may be integral to the processor.

Those of skill in the art would further appreciate that the various illustrative logical blocks, modules, circuits, and algorithm steps described in connection with the embodiments disclosed herein may be implemented as electronic hardware, computer software, or combinations of both. To clearly illustrate this interchangeability of hardware and software, various illustrative components, blocks, modules, circuits, and steps have been described above generally in terms of their functionality. Whether such functionality is implemented as hardware or software depends upon the particular application and design constraints imposed on the overall system.

The various features of the invention described herein can be implemented in different systems without departing from the invention. It should be noted that the foregoing embodiments are merely examples and are not to be construed as limiting the invention. The description of the embodiments is intended to be illustrative, and not to limit the scope of the claims. As such, the present teachings can be readily applied to other types of apparatuses and many alternatives, modifications, and variations will be apparent to those skilled in the art.

What is claimed is:

1. A mobile device comprising:
  - a plurality of speakers;
  - a plurality of microphones, wherein a position of at least one of the plurality of microphones is variably adjustable relative to one or more of the plurality of speakers; and
  - a processing circuit coupled to the speakers and the plurality of microphones, the processing circuit adapted to:
    - automatically ascertain one or more distances between each speaker in the plurality of speakers and each microphone in the plurality of microphones to obtain a speaker-to-microphone path distance profile; and
    - adjust an echo canceller using the speaker-to-microphone path distance profile.
2. The mobile device of claim 1, wherein the processing circuit is adapted to:
  - estimate a distance between each speaker and each microphone to ascertain the speaker-to-microphone path distance profile.
3. The mobile device of claim 1, wherein the processing circuit is further adapted to:
  - estimate a signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) as a ratio of a near-end user speech signal to an echo signal.
4. The mobile device of claim 3, wherein the processing circuit is further adapted to:
  - adjust far end reference scaling for the echo canceller based on the estimated signal-to-noise ratio.
5. The mobile device of claim 3, wherein the processing circuit is further adapted to:
  - reduce or limit speaker volume if the signal-to-noise ratio is below a threshold.
6. The mobile device of claim 3, wherein the processing circuit is further adapted to:
  - provide a visual indicator to a user to increase speaker-to-microphone distance in order to increase at least one speaker volume.

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7. The mobile device of claim 1, wherein at least some of the plurality of speakers are detachable from the mobile device.

8. The mobile device of claim 1, further comprising:
 

- one or more extendable and/or rotationally adjustable arms housing at least one of the microphones.

9. The mobile device of claim 1, wherein the one or more distances between each speaker and each microphone is received from an accessory device, the accessory device having one or more extendable and/or rotationally adjustable arms housing at least one of the microphones.

10. The mobile device of claim 9, wherein predefined detents in the one or more extendable and/or rotationally adjustable arms are used to determine the one or more distances between each speaker and each microphone.

11. The mobile device of claim 9, wherein angular rotation sensors in the one or more extendable and/or rotationally adjustable arms are used to determine the one or more distances between each speaker and each microphone.

12. A method operational on a mobile device for optimizing audio processing functions, comprising:

- automatically ascertaining one or more distances between each speaker in a plurality of speakers and each microphone in a plurality of microphones to obtain a speaker-to-microphone path distance profile; and
- adjusting an echo canceller using the speaker-to-microphone path distance profile.

13. The method of claim 12, further comprising:
 

- automatically obtaining speaker volume settings; and
- estimating a signal-to-noise ratio and associated non-linearity based on the speaker-to-microphone distance profile and volume settings.

14. The method of claim 13, further comprising:
 

- adjusting far end reference scaling for the echo canceller based on the estimated signal-to-noise ratio.

15. The method of claim 13, further comprising:
 

- reducing or limiting speaker volume if the signal-to-noise ratio is below a threshold.

16. The method of claim 12, further comprising:
 

- changing the speaker-to-microphone path distance profile by adjusting one or more extendable and/or rotationally adjustable arms housing the plurality of speakers.

17. The method of claim 12, wherein the one or more distances between each speaker and each microphone is received from an accessory device, the accessory device having one or more extendable and/or rotationally adjustable arms housing at least one of the microphones.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein predefined detents in the one or more extendable and/or rotationally adjustable arms are used to determine the one or more distances between each speaker and each microphone.

19. The method of claim 17, wherein angular rotation sensors in the one or more extendable and/or rotationally adjustable arms are used to determine the one or more distances between each speaker and each microphone.

20. A mobile device comprising:
 

- means for automatically ascertaining one or more distances between each speaker in a plurality of speakers and each microphone in a plurality of microphones to obtain a speaker-to-microphone path distance profile; and
- means for adjusting an echo canceller using the speaker-to-microphone path distance profile.

21. The mobile device of claim 20, further comprising:
 

- means for automatically obtaining speaker volume settings; and

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means for estimating a signal-to-noise ratio and associated non-linearity based on the speaker-to-microphone distance profile and volume settings.

22. The mobile device of claim 21, further comprising: means for adjusting far end reference scaling for the echo canceller based on the estimated signal-to-noise ratio.

23. The mobile device of claim 21, further comprising: means for reducing or limiting speaker volume if the signal-to-noise ratio is below a threshold.

24. The mobile device of claim 20, further comprising: means for changing the speaker-to-microphone path distance profile by adjusting one or more extendable and/or rotationally adjustable arms housing the plurality of speakers.

25. A non-transitory machine-readable medium having instructions stored thereon, which when executed by at least one processor causes the processor to:

automatically ascertain one or more distances between each speaker in a plurality of speakers and each microphone in a plurality of microphones to obtain a speaker-to-microphone path distance profile; and  
adjust an echo canceller using the speaker-to-microphone path distance profile.

26. The non-transitory machine-readable medium of claim 25 including further instructions which when executed by the at least one processor causes the processor to:

automatically obtain speaker volume settings; and  
estimate a signal-to-noise ratio and associated non-linearity based on the speaker-to-microphone distance profile and volume settings.

27. A mobile device comprising:

a memory device;

a communication interface adapted to communicate with an accessory device to generate an audio profile, the accessory device having a plurality of speakers and/or a plurality of microphones for broadcasting or capturing acoustic signals on behalf of the mobile device;

a processing circuit, coupled to the communication interface and the memory device, the processing circuit adapted to:

send a calibration audio signal to the accessory device to estimate a distance between each microphone and each speaker in the accessory device;

receive an estimated distance between each microphone and each speaker from the accessory device;

generate a speaker-to-microphone path distance profile using estimated distances between each microphone and each speaker in the accessory device; and

adjust an echo canceller using the speaker-to-microphone path distance profile.

28. The mobile device of claim 27, wherein the processing circuit is further adapted to:

use captured audio from a user to generate the speaker-to-microphone path distance profile.

29. The mobile device of claim 27, wherein the calibration audio signal is sent to each speaker in the plurality of speakers independently, sequentially, and/or one speaker at a time.

30. The mobile device of claim 27, wherein the processing circuit is further adapted to:

estimate a signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) as a ratio of a near-end user speech signal to an echo signal.

31. The mobile device of claim 30, wherein the processing circuit is further adapted to:

adjust far end reference scaling for the echo canceller based on the estimated signal-to-noise ratio.

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32. The mobile device of claim 27, wherein the processing circuit is further configured to:

obtain speaker volume settings using the speaker-to-microphone distance profile; and

estimate a signal-to-noise ratio and associated non-linearity based on the speaker-to-microphone distance profile and volume settings.

33. The mobile device of claim 32, wherein the processing circuit is further adapted to:

send a signal to the accessory device to reduce or limit speaker volume if the signal-to-noise ratio is below a threshold.

34. The mobile device of claim 33, wherein the processing circuit is further adapted to:

provide a visual indicator to a user to increase speaker-to-microphone distance on the accessory device in order to increase volume.

35. A method operational on a mobile device for communicating with an accessory device, having a plurality of microphones and/or a plurality of speakers, to generate an audio profile, comprising:

sending a calibration audio signal to the accessory device to estimate a distance between each microphone and each speaker in the accessory device;

receiving an estimated distance between each microphone and each speaker from the accessory device;

generating a speaker-to-microphone path distance profile using estimated distances between each microphone and each speaker in the accessory device; and

adjusting an echo canceller using the speaker-to-microphone path distance profile.

36. The method of claim 35, further comprising:

using captured audio from a user to generate the speaker-to-microphone path distance profile.

37. The method of claim 35, wherein the calibration audio signal is sent to each speaker in the plurality of speakers independently, sequentially, and/or one speaker at a time.

38. The method of claim 35, further comprising:

obtaining speaker volume settings using the speaker-to-microphone distance profile; and

estimating a signal-to-noise ratio and associated non-linearity based on the speaker-to-microphone distance profile and volume settings.

39. The method of claim 38, further comprising adjusting far end reference scaling for the echo canceller based on the estimated signal-to-noise ratio.

40. The method of claim 39, further comprising reducing or limiting speaker volume if the signal-to-noise ratio is below a threshold.

41. A mobile device, comprising:

means for sending a calibration audio signal to an accessory device to estimate a distance between each microphone and each speaker in the accessory device;

means for receiving an estimated distance between each microphone and each speaker from the accessory device;

means for generating a speaker-to-microphone path distance profile using estimated distances between each microphone and each speaker in the accessory device; and

means for adjusting an echo canceller using the speaker-to-microphone path distance profile.

42. The mobile device of claim 41, further comprising: means for using captured audio from a user to generate the speaker-to-microphone path distance profile.

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- 43.** The mobile device of claim **41**, further comprising:  
 means for automatically obtaining speaker volume settings  
 using the speaker-to-microphone distance profile; and  
 means for estimating a signal-to-noise ratio and associated  
 non-linearity based on the speaker-to-microphone distance  
 profile and volume settings. 5
- 44.** The mobile device of claim **43**, further comprising:  
 means for adjusting far end reference scaling for the echo  
 canceller based on the estimated signal-to-noise ratio.
- 45.** The mobile device of claim **44**, further comprising:  
 means for reducing or limiting speaker volume if the signal-  
 to-noise ratio is below a threshold. 10
- 46.** A non-transitory machine-readable medium having  
 instructions stored thereon, which when executed by at least  
 one processor causes the processor to: 15
- send a calibration audio signal to an accessory device to  
 estimate a distance between each microphone and each  
 speaker in the accessory device;

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- receive an estimated distance between each microphone  
 and each speaker from the accessory device;  
 generate a speaker-to-microphone path distance profile  
 using estimated distances between each microphone and  
 each speaker in the accessory device; and  
 adjust an echo canceller using the speaker-to-microphone  
 path distance profile.
- 47.** The non-transitory machine-readable medium of claim  
**46**, including further instructions which when executed by the  
 at least one processor causes the processor to:
- obtain speaker volume settings using the speaker-to-micro-  
 phone distance profile; and  
 estimate a signal-to-noise ratio and associated non-linear-  
 ity based on the speaker-to-microphone distance profile  
 and volume settings.

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